The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No 4284. 第四千二百八十四號 唐六月十四日 同治辛未年 HONGKONG, MONDAY, 31st JULY, 1871. 禮拜一 英七月卅一號 香港 [Price $2½ per Month.

Arrivals.

July 29, Hermine, North Ger. bk., 275, H. Plambeck, Saigon 20th July, 6,200 piculs Rice,—Bourjau, Hubener & Co.

July 29, China, North Ger. str., 642, Hennings, Canton 29th July, General.—Siemssen & Co.

July 29, Norna, Brit. str., 980, Dundas, Shanghai 23rd July, General.—Wm. Pustau & Co.

July 29, Chukiang, Brit. str., 636, Hogg, Shanghai 24th July, General,—Siemssen & Co.

July 29, Shooting Star, Siam. bk., 618, Langheld, Bangkok 18th July, General.—Chinese.

July 29, Glance, Brit. ship, 888, Lusby, London April 6th, General.—Melchers & Co.

July 29, Douglas, Brit. str., 615, Toppin, Foochow 26th July, Amoy 27th, and Swatow 28th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

July 29, Edouard Marie, Ned. bk., 489, J. Van der Tas, Saigon 19th July, 9,500 piculs Rice.—Wm. Pustau & Co.

July 29, British Empire, Brit. bk., 423, Rowe, Saigon 19th July, 12,000 piculs Rice.—John Burd & Co.

July 29, Elderslie, Brit. sch., 202, Sherlock, from Whampoa.

July 30, Gustav Adolph, North Ger. bk. 250, Lich, Newchwang 2nd July, Peas. —Wm. Pustau & Co.

July 30, Meta, North Ger. 3 m. sch., 274, Haesloop, Newchwang 5th July, Beans. —Chinese.

July 30, Acantha, Brit. str., 625, Grange, from Canton, General.—Olyphant & Co.

July 30, Edouard Raoul, French bk., 366, Herier, Saigon 19th July, 8,500 piculs Rice.—Carlowitz & Co.

July 30, Cid, French bk., 250, Bourgeois, Kampoot 20th July, General.—Grun & Co.

July 30, Delta, Brit. bk., 246, Lynch, Honolulu 9th June, Ballast.—Captain.

July 30, Venus, Brit. str., 677, Crowell, Singapore 19th July, and Saigon 26th, General.—Aug. Heard & Co.

July 30, Elze, North Ger. bk., 345, Horns, Saigon July 21st, Rice.—Wm. Pustau & Co.

Departures.

July 29, Sun-foo, str., for Shanghai.
July 29, Hope, for Guam.
July 29, C. J., for Saigon.
July 30, Kwangtung, str., for East Coast.
July 30, China, str., for Shanghai.
July 30, Norna, str., for Canton.
July 30, Chukiang, str., for Canton.

Clearances.

At the Harbour Master's Office,
29th July.

Melbrek, for Foochow.
Emulation, for Whampoa.
China, str., for Shanghai.
Wohldorf, for Saigon.

Passengers.

Per *Delta*, from Honolulu,—
1 Chinese.
Per *Edouard Raoul*, from Saigon,—
59 Deported Chinese.
Per *Cid*, from Kampoot,—
11 Chinese.

Reports.

The French bark *Cid*, from Kampoot on 20th July, reports light monsoon and fine weather.

The British bark *British Empire* reports left Cape St. James on 22nd July, had moderate monsoon and fine weather until within two days from Hongkong, then W. and squally.

The French bark *Edouard Raoul* reports left Cape St. James on the 21st July; had very moderate monsoon; since the 27th, many squalls from W. and W.N.W., and very variable weather.

The British bark *Delta* reports light trade across the N. Pacific; passed between Alamagan and Pagan Islands in the Marianas on July 5th; made Camiguan on the 21st; across the China Sea winds between S.E. and W., veering and hauling by the S. with heavy rain squalls, current to the N.E. about 30 miles per day.

The North German bark *Gustav Adolph* reports fine weather, light variable winds from S.W. and S.; in Formosa Channel N.E., then light S.E. and current setting N.E. about 36 miles per 24 hours.

The Siam bark *Shooting Star*, from Bangkok on the 18th July, reports light monsoon and fine weather.

The North German 3-masted schooner *Meta* reports Southerly winds, light and variable until Formosa Channel on the 26th, then N.E. winds; since then light S. and S.S.E. breezes, and current setting 30 miles per day to E.

The British ship *Glance* from London on April 6th, reports discharged pilot off the 'Ness on the 9th, passed Madeira on the 24th, had very poor trade, light and variable, and lost it in lat. 8.47 N., then doldrums, squalls, and light airs until the Equator which was crossed May 10th, in long 27 W.; passed West of Trinidad with again very poor trade; found W. winds in lat. 40.26 long. 13.45 E.; passed the Hope on June 11th; enjoyed fresh brisk gales between N.W. and S.W. in making up the Easting; crossed meridian of St. Paul on the 23rd; found the S.E. trade (at E. and even N.E. at times) in lat. 29 S., and long. 98.40 E., June 30th; sighted Christmas Island on July 6th; passed Anjer on the 7th; came by Gaspar Strait, Macclesfield Channel on the 13th; had variable winds between S. and N. round by E. from all points, fitful and unsteady, with frequent squalls, all the way up the sea until the 27th, then squally from S.E.; 110 days out. Off Java Head, July 6th, spoke the British ship *Victoria Nyanza*, from London to Shanghai, all well.

Auction Sales To-day.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
Dutch Drills.

H. JURGENS & Co.
Sundry Articles.

THE HABEAS CORPUS CASES.

NOW READY.

(Uniform with the Two Previous Judgments.)

THE full text of the TRIAL of KWOK-A-SING v. THE HON. J. PAUNCEFOTE. —Price 25 cents.

Also,

A few copies of Chief-Justice Smale's JUDGMENTS in re KWOK-A-SING ON HABEAS CORPUS. —Price 25 cents.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

FOR SALE, by private contract, the Three first-class GODOWNS situate on Inland lot No. 73, opposite the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Fletcher & Co.

For particulars, &c., apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf 534 Hongkong, 29th March, 1871.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 5,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—Hon. R. Rowett.
Deputy Chairman—T. Pyke, Esq.

E. R. Belilios, Esq.
George J. Helland, Esq.
A. Joost, Esq.
Wm. Lemann, Esq.
Julius Menke, Esq.
S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
G. F. Weller, Esq.

Managers:
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
Interest Allowed.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months'	2	per cent. per annum.
6 „	4	„
12 „	5	„

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 10621 Hongkong, 25th July, 1871.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTERS of SHARES of the CORPORATION will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 14th day of August proximo (both days included), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By order of the Court of Directors,
JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager.
20d 1265 Hongkong, 25th July, 1871.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 14th day of August proximo, at three o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1871.

By order of the Court of Directors,
JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager.
20d 1266 Hongkong, 25th July, 1871.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Fourth Call of Twenty-five dollars per Share, on the Shares in the Capital of the Corporation, numbered from 20,001 to 40,000, inclusive, was payable on the 1st day of JULY last, at the Head Office and Branches of the Bank.

Interest at the rate of Twelve per centum per annum will be charged on the amount of all calls unpaid, and the other provisions of the 30th article of the Deed of Settlement of the Corporation will also be enforced in respect of Shares upon which the Calls remain unpaid.

By order of the Court of Directors.
JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager.
tf 941 Hongkong, 3rd July, 1871.

GERMAN BANK OF LONDON
(Limited).

DIRECTORS.
George Albrecht, Bremen.
Edward Henry Green, London.
Carl Klotz, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Victor Freiherr von Magnus, Berlin.
Julius May, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Adolph vom Rath, Cologne.
Charles Ferdinand Rodewald, London.
Frederick Rodewald, London.
Thomas Sellar, London.
Rudolph Sulzbach, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
L. Joseph Speyer, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Managing Director—Otto Nestle.
Assistant Manager—Leopold Bonn.
Auditor—George Thomas Brooking.
Bankers—The London Joint Stock Bank, London.

The Capital of the German Bank of London, Limited, is £2,000,000, divided into 200,000 Shares of £10 each: of which 60,000 Shares, representing a capital of £600,000, have been issued, subscribed for, and allotted, and are intended to be fully paid up within six months.

The Bank is established in London, and has no branches on the Continent or abroad. It is now prepared to open business, to negotiate approved securities, and generally to attend to transactions appertaining to Foreign banking business.

Bartholomew House, Bartholomew-lane, London, E.C., April, 1871. [6m 1070 June 24

NOTICE.

THE undermentioned Local Insurance Offices are prepared to issue Policies, covering Merchandize by *first-class Steamers to London, via Suez Canal*, at the following rates of premium.

		with average	*f.p.a.*
From Canton.... „ Macao.... „ Hongkong	Tea,	2¼ °/ₒ	1¼°/ₒ
	Silk,	2¼ °/ₒ	1¼°/ₒ
	Other Merchandize,	2¼ °/ₒ	1¼°/ₒ

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents, Canton Insurance Office.

N. J. EDE,
—Secretary, Union Insurance Society of Canton.

J. KENNARD DAVIS,
Agent, North China Insurance Company.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents, Yangtsze Insurance Association of Shanghai.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents, China Traders Insurance Company, Limited.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents, China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents, Chinese Insurance Company, Limited.
tf 872 Hongkong, 18th May, 1871.

INSURANCE

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

IF required by shippers at time of making Freight engagements, Certificates of Insurance against Tea or Silk may be obtained from the Undersigned, on first-class English Companies, to the amount agreed upon at following rates, *by any steamers of the above Company.*

H'kong to London,		on Tea with average, 45/s. per cent., f. of a. 35/s.	
Canton	do.		
Macao	do.	on Silk with average, 27/6 per cent.	

Subject to a discount of 15 per cent.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
tf 834 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1871.

J. M. GUEDES, JR.,
AUCTIONEER,
QUEEN'S ROAD
tf 1248] HONGKONG. [July 22

Intimations.

THE
NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1st January, 1863.

CAPITAL SH. TLS. 1,500,000 IN 1,000 SHARES OF TLS. 1,500 EACH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL SH. TLS. 300,000 OR TLS. 300 PER SHARE.

Provisional Committee:
E. H. Lavers, Esq., *Chairman*, Messrs. Gilman & Co.
F. Forbes, Esq., Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.
E. C. Smith, Esq., Messrs. Turner & Co.
J. I. Miller, Esq., Messrs. J. Jarvie & Co.
A. Schroers, Esq., Messrs. Textor & Co.
H. G. Pemberton, Esq., Messrs. Adamson Bell & Co.

HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.

A GENERAL MEETING was held at Shanghai on the 1st May, 1871, and it was resolved to form a Company for a further period of three years from 1st January, 1872, to be called the "North China Insurance Company," and the Directors of the present Company 1869-71 were appointed a Provisional Committee for that purpose.

At an adjourned meeting of intending shareholders, held on 22nd May, 1871, a draft Prospectus was submitted, and a resolution passed approving of the basis upon which the Provisional Committee proposed to reorganise the Company.

The Net profits of the Company will be divided amongst the shareholders in the following proportions, viz.—

One third (33⅓°/ₒ) to shareholders rateably in proportion to the number of shares.

Two Thirds (66⅔°/ₒ) to shareholders rateably in proportion to the Net Premia contributed by each.

Notice is hereby given that applications for shares in the undermentioned form will be received at the offices of the Company in Shanghai, or through the Agents at the several ports, until 30th September, and from London until 31st October, 1871.

Applications for shares from persons not resident in Shanghai must be accompanied by Power of Attorney to their Agents to sign the Deed of Settlement, and represent them in all matters connected with the Company.

Shanghai, 27th May, 1871.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Provisional Committee of the
North China Insurance Company.
(Term 1872-74.)

Gentlemen, hereby request that you will allot to Shares in the above Company, and agree to accept such Shares or any less number you may allot to , and agree to pay the first Call of Tls. 300 per Share, and all subsequent Calls, and to subscribe the Deed of Settlement whenever required to do so.

Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

Forms of application for shares can be obtained at the Head Office, or by application to the Agents of the Company.
tf 974 Shanghai, 29th May, 1871.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—1,500,000 DOLLARS, IN 1,500 SHARES OF 1,000 DOLLARS EACH.

PAID UP CAPITAL 300,000 DOLLARS.

Directors.
W. H. Condit, Esq., (Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.)
E. R. Belilios, Esq.
Geo. Crichton, Esq., (The Borneo Company, Limited.)
Hermann Melchers, Esq., (Messrs. Melchers & Co.)
E. A. Hitchcock, Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)
And Two Chinese merchants to be selected by the native shareholders after the allotment of shares.

Bankers:
The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London & China.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

General Agents—Messrs. Olyphant & Co.

Agents:—

Amoy	Messrs.	H. A. Petersen & Co.
Bombay	„	Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
Calcutta	„	Atkinson, Tilton & Co.
Canton	„	Olyphant & Co.
Chefoo	„	Fergusson & Co.
Chinkiang	„	J. M. Canny & Co.
Foochow	„	Olyphant & Co.
Hakodadi	„	Howell & Co.
Hankow	„	Evans & Rainbow.
Hiogo	„	Smith, Baker & Co.
Kiukiang	„	R. Francis & Co.
Manila	„	Findlay Richardson & Co.
Nagasaki	„	Holme, Ringer & Co.
Ningpo	„	J. S. Hudson & Co.
Penang	„	Sandilands, Buttery & Co.
Saigon	„	A. G. Hogg & Co.
San Francisco,		Wm. N. Olmsted, Esq.
Shanghai	Messrs.	Olyphant & Co.
Singapore		The Borneo Co. Limited.
Swatow	Messrs.	Dircks & Co.
Tientsin		John Hanna, Esq.
Yokohama	Messrs.	Smith, Archer & Co.

THE Company having been Registered under the "Companies Ordinance, 1865," and its shares allotted, will be prepared to grant Policies on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates, on and after 1st May next.

In addition to the usual brokerage, Thirty-three and one third per centum (33⅓°/ₒ) of the profits of the Company will be distributed annually as a Bonus among Contributing Shareholders, proportionately to the amount of premia paid by them.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 707 Hongkong, 25th April, 1871.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 5th April, 1871. [tf 385

HUGH PIERCY AUSTIN.

ALL Persons having claims against the above estate are requested to send them in on or before the 1st day of October, 1871, to the undersigned.

J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Colonial Secretary,
Administrator.
tf 816 Hongkong, 11th May, 1871.

L. FRICKEL & Co.,
SHIPCHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
1422 Queen's Road, Hongkong. [Ag]

AS we are about to close our business in Hongkong, all parties having accounts to claim or pay to our firm or Mr. V. Lavoisier, are requested to settle them on or before the 15th instant.

DERODE, DUBOIS & Co.
1m 1135 Hongkong, 3rd July, 1871.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. will sell by Public Auction,

THIS DAY,
31st July, 1871, at 11 o'clock A.M.,
At their Auction Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—
For account of the concerned

LTG 27, 30, 38, } 5 Bales, each 30 pieces Dutch
AK 39, 41, } DRILLS, 40 yards.
More or less damaged by Sea Water,
Ex S. S. "Avon."

Terms of Sale.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
1297 Hongkong, 29th July, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

H. JURGENS & Co. will sell by Public Auction,

THIS DAY,
the 31st day of July, 1871, at their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road, at noon,—

100 cases CHAMPAGNE, pints and quarts, 100 cases CHERRY CORDIAL, 40 cases BRANDY, 20 cases SWEETS, 20 boxes TOBACCO, 100 boxes Yellow SOAP, 200 boxes Scented SOAP, 300 dozen Salt-CELLARS, 80 dozen SOCKS, 30 pieces MERINOS, ALPACCAS, BARATHEAS, Black and Colored BRAIDS, MUSLINS, TWEEDS, SHIRTINGS, T-CLOTH,

ACCORDEONS.

Printing PAPER, FOOLSCAP, Note and Letter PAPER.

&c., &c., &c.

Terms of Sale.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
1277 Hongkong, 28th July, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

NIGHT SALE.

LOPEZ & Co. will sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,
the 1st day of August, 1871, at their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road, at 8.30 P.M.,—

A good assortment of JAPANESE WARE, such as TABLES, Glove BOXES, CABINETS, Paper BOXES, ORNAMENTS, VASES, BRONZES, &c., &c.

Fine Alabaster STATUETTES.

Terms of Sale.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
1260 Hongkong, 25th July, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Capt. Thomas, to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,
the 2nd day of August, 1871, at noon, on board,—
For account of the concerned,

The English Brig
"SELINA JANE,"

of 216 tons register or thereabouts, as she now lies in this harbour, off the Sailors' Home. The Hull, Jury Masts, and Spars, two Anchors, and 2 Cables, will be sold in one lot. The Spare Sails and Gear, Spare Anchor and Cable, Stream Anchors, Kedges, Stores, Cabin Furniture, &c., &c., will be sold in Separate lots.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

Terms of Sale.—Cash on the fall of the hammer, in Mexican dollars weighed at 7.1.7. The vessel to be at purchaser's risks on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
1262 Hongkong, 25th July, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Messrs. Derode, Dubois & Co., to sell by Public Auction, at their residence, on

WEDNESDAY,
the 2nd day of August, 1871, at 2 o'clock P.M.,—

The whole of their HOUSEHOLD and OFFICE FURNITURE, comprising Drawing Room, Dining Room, and Bed Room SUITES, Pair GLASSES, ENGRAVINGS, Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert SETS, VASES, BRONZES, GLASSWARE, &c., &c.

DESKS, &c.

Also,
1 PONY and HARNESS.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole will be on view on and after Monday, the 31st inst.

Terms of Sale.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description whatever at Purchaser's fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
1286 Hongkong, 29th July, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

FURNITURE SALE.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,
the 5th day of August, 1871, at Elgin Street, No. 11, at 2 P.M.,—

The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Drawing, Dining, and Bed Rooms SUITES, COUCHES, Arm and Easy CHAIRS, covered with damask, ENGRAVINGS, Dining TABLE and CHAIRS, SIDEBOARD, WHATNOTS, Card and Side TABLES, WARDROBES, CHEST of DRAWERS, Toilet GLASSES and TABLES, ORNAMENTS, CLOCKS, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE, CUTLERY and PLATED WARE, CURTAINS, &c., &c.

Also,
A PIANO.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms of Sale.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. GUEDES, Jr.,
Auctioneer.
1284 Hongkong, 26th July, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,
the 8th day of August, 1871, by order of Captain A. Moutier, on Board, at noon,—
(For account of the concerned),

The French SHIP
"JEANNE ALICE,"

of 1023 Tons Register, or thereabout, as she now lies in this harbor off the West Point.

The Hull, Masts, Spars, 2 Anchors and 2 Cables, will be sold in one lot, one Condensing Apparatus, Sails, Gear, Spars, Cabin Furniture, Anchors, Chains, &c., &c., will be sold in separate lots.

For further particulars, please apply to Messrs. Landstein & Co., or to the Undersigned.

Terms of Sale.—Cash on the fall of the hammer in Mexican Dollars at 7.1.7. The Vessel to be at the Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

H. JURGENS & Co.
1282 Hongkong, 28th July, 1871.

IN the ESTATE of ERNEST SEYD & Co., YOKOHAMA.

To be sold by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
(if not previously disposed of by private contract),
On Thursday, the 24th August.

The valuable PROPERTY, known and registered as Lot No. 149, Foreign Concession, Yokohama, consisting of:

A first-class DWELLING HOUSE, Two solid built GODOWNS, and STABLES, OUT-HOUSES, &c., &c.

Together with a complete suit of Household and Office FURNITURE, contained therein.

All in first rate condition!

The ground plan measuring 384 Tzubus, or 13,824 square feet, as per Title-deed.

For particulars, apply to
H. OHL,
Administrator to the Estate of Ernest Seyd & Co., Yokohama.
1176]

Intimations.

THE
HONGKONG PIER AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL 300,000 DOLLARS, IN 3,000 SHARES OF $100 EACH.

Directors,—
Henry Lowcock, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.)
William Lemann, Esq., (Messrs. Gilman & Co.)
S. D. Sassoon, Esq., (Messrs. D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.)
A. McIver, Esq., Superintendent, Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
Camille Bertrand, Esq., Principal Agent of the Messageries Maritimes.
A. McG. Heaton, Esq., (Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co.)
Gustav von Overbeck, Esq.

Bankers,—
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Solicitors,—
Messrs. Caldwell and Brereton.

Temporary Office,—
No. 7, Pedder's Hill.

THE Company having been Registered under the Companies Ordinance, 1865, and a large number of shares privately subscribed for, the Directors are prepared to receive applications for remaining shares not yet disposed of until the 31st day of August next.

The first call of $25 per share will be due 10 days after allotment; the second call on 1st November next; the third call on 1st January next, and the fourth call on 1st March, 1872.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

Hongkong, 1871.

To the Directors of the
Hongkong Pier and Godown Company, Limited.

Gentlemen, hereby request that you will allot to.........Shares in the above Company, and......agree to accept such Shares or any less number you may allot to......and......agree to pay the first Call of Dollars Twenty-five per Share, ten days after allotment, and all subsequent Calls, and to subscribe the Articles of Association, whenever required to do so.

Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

Blank forms of Application for Shares may be had at the Temporary office of the Company, No. 7, Pedder's Hill. [32d 1297

LANGUAGES.

PRIVATE LESSONS in ENGLISH, FRENCH and SPANISH given by a thoroughly competent Teacher.

Terms moderate.—Address J. C., office of this paper.
1m 1223 Hongkong, 19th July, 1871.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and after the 1st August, 1871, the Business of the Undersigned will be conducted in the more commodious Premises on the Praya, opposite the Canton Steamers' Wharf.

The present Business Premises, Nos. 33 and 34, Praya, are to let. Apply to

PEARCE, GALL & Co.
tf 1232 Hongkong, 20th July, 1871.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE,
VERZENAY, in Pints & Quarts.
SILLERY, Do. Do.
London XX STOUT, Do. Do.
J. M. ARMSTRONG.
tf 901 Hongkong, 25th May, 1871.

BREAKFAST CLARET, FOR FAMILY OR MESS USE.

125 BOTTLES OF VERY GOOD BREAKFAST CLARET,
(Red Seal).

Selected by the undersigned, may be had for $24.

G. DUBOST & Co.
3m 935 Hongkong, 31st May, 1871.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy }
Navy Boiled }
Long Flax } CANVAS.
Crown }

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO.

ARRANGEMENTS having been completed with the different Mediterranean Steamship Companies, we are now prepared to take cargo at through rates to any of the following Ports.

Marseilles, Barcelona, Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Trieste, Venice, Brindisi, Ancona, Smyrna, Constantinople and Odessa.

For further particulars, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
tf 960 Hongkong, 5th June, 1871.

PORT OF AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the Dock Company's Establishments at the above Port afford every facility, at moderate charges, for

REPAIRING AND SPARRING VESSELS
AND
CLEANING AND PAINTING IRON SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

THEIR LARGE GRANITE DOCK, Has 286 feet length on the blocks, and at average spring tides can receive Vessels of 16 to 17 feet draught. It has a

Caisson Gate, and Powerful Centrifugal Steam-pump,

And an Engineers' work-shop fitted with Lathes and Tools, driven by steam. Iron and Brass Foundries, Boiler-makers' shop, a large Smithy, and Carpenters' and Boat-builders' sheds. All superintended by resident Europeans.

Their two smaller GRANITE DOCKS can receive, at spring tides, Vessels drawing 12 feet.

Spars, Timber, and other Dock-yard material kept in stock.

Quarters for Officers, and a DRY GODOWN or STORES, of Vessels under repair.
tf 2317 Amoy, December, 1868.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

RIVER MIN.

THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.

The above premises comprise a large Machine Shop, containing a

Withworth's 12-inch Screw Cutting Gap Lathe,
Drilling and Screwing Machines,
A Large Smithy, &c., &c., &c.

Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.

The Dock Steam Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to

J. S. LAMONT,
Superintendent.

The list of Charges for lighting or remetalling vessels can be obtained from
Messrs. Norton, Lyall & Co., Hongkong.
Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., Shanghai.
tf 876 May3

Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND, at the rate of Sixteen per cent. per annum, or $6 per share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held yesterday, will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on and after THURSDAY next, the 20th instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the office of the Company for Warrants.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 1222 Hongkong, 18th July, 1871.

INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE First Ordinary Yearly MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Company's Offices, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Victoria, on WEDNESDAY, August 9th, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors, and electing Auditors for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
Secretary.
1191 Hongkong, 8th July, 1871.

INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN Extraordinary MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Company's offices, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Victoria, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th August proximo, at 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of passing a resolution altering clause 32 of the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
Secretary.
13d 1279 Hongkong, 27th July, 1871.

INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that in accordance with the 36th Clause of the Articles of Association of the Company, the Third Call of Twelve Dollars and Fifty cents per share is payable on the *30th June* current, at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all calls paid *after that day.*

By Order,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
Secretary.
tf 986 Hongkong, 8th June, 1871.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE transfer Books of the above Company will be Closed from the 4th to 18th of August, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
G. N. MINTO,
Secretary.
25d 1258 Hongkong, 25th July, 1871.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Second Ordinary MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, 48, Queen's Road, Victoria, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of FRIDAY, the 25th August next, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts, and the Report of the Directors for the six months ending 30th June, 1871.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 12th to the 25th August, both days inclusive.

By order,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
28d 1239 Hongkong, 28th July, 1871.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN Extraordinary MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, 48, Queen's Road, Victoria, at half-past three for four o'clock in the afternoon of FRIDAY, the 25th August next, for the purpose of authorizing certain alterations to paragraph 54 of the Company's Articles of Association.

By order,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
28d 1290 Hongkong, 28th July, 1871.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REDUCTION IN RATES ON CHINESE RISKS.

ON and after the 15th instant, the minimum rate for the insurance against Fire of Chinese Premises in this Colony will be reduced to Two per cent. per annum.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.
tf 1997 Hongkong, 14th November, 1870.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

Between { Foong Aking, *Plaintiff,*
and
Essabhoy Ahmed, Joosub Ahmed, and Soomer Ahmed, trading as Fazul Mahomed Essa and Company, *Defendants.*

WHEREAS an Action has been commenced in this Court at the suit of the above named Foong Aking, against the above named Essabhoy Ahmed, Joosub Ahmed, and Soomer Ahmed, to recover *Two thousand Four hundred and Seventy-one Dollars and Twenty Cents*, for goods sold and delivered by the said Foong Aking to them, and for money due on an account stated, and it being alleged that the said Essabhoy Ahmed, Joosub Ahmed, and Soomer Ahmed do not reside within this Island or its Dependencies, a Writ of Foreign Attachment has been issued, returnable on the *Sixteenth day of August next*, wherein the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, Alexander McIver, Esquire, and Captain J. W. Purchase, are Garnishees.

Notice is hereby given thereof, and that if at any time before final judgment in this Action the said Essabhoy Ahmed, Joosub Ahmed, and Soomer Ahmed or any person on their behalf will give the security and notice, and file the appearance or plea required by the Ordinance of this Island, entituled "An Ordinance to provide for and regulate process in actions at Law against persons absent from the Colony," the said Attachment may be dissolved.

Dated this 20th day of July, 1871.

Wm. H. BRERETON,
Attorney for the above named Foong Aking,
29, Queen's Road.
1263]

Intimations.

FOR SHANGHAI,
(Taking cargo at through rates to HANKOW).

THE U. S. N. Company's Chartered Steamer
"ACANTHA,"
will be despatched for the above port TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, the 1st August, at 4 o'clock.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.,
Agents.
2d 1293 Hongkong, 31st July, 1871.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship
"DOUGLAS,"
Captain Toppin, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 1292 Hongkong, 31st July, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 American Clipper-barque
"PEKIN,"
Captain Seymour, will load at Whampoa for the above Port, and be despatched on or before the 21st August.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
2w 1294 Hongkong, 31st July, 1871.

AVISO.

JOÃO ANTONIO DE JESUS penhorado pelos obsequios de todos os cavalheiros que assistiram ao funebre acto d'enterro do seu chorado filho, pede-lhes que acceitem as seguranças do seu mais profundo reconhecimento, esperando renoval-as pessoalmente logo que o possa.

1295 Hongkong 27 de Julho, de 1871.

FOR SALE.

The remaining Stores, ex *Windhover*, will be Sold at a Great Reduction on the Price List, *from the* 1st *to* 12th *August, viz.:—*

FOR PURCHASES

Under $10	5 per cent. discount.	
Above $10 and under $30,	10	„ „
„ $30 „ $50,	15	„ „
$50 and upwards	20	„ „

PEAR'S Transparent SOAP, Borden's Condensed MILK, Brown and Polson's Corn FLOUR, Oswego ditto, SALAD OIL, MACCARONI, Crosse & Blackwell's French CAPERS, Mushroom and Walnut CATSUP, Calfsfoot and Assorted JELLIES, White WINE VINEGAR, TAPIOCA, Bologna, Brunswick, Oxford, Ham, Tongue and Chicken, and Lyon SAUSAGES, French and Findon HADDOCKS, TURBOT, MACKEREL, HERRINGS A LA SARDINE, Kippered HERRINGS and SALMON, Lockfyne HERRINGS, Assorted MEATS in 1 lb. tins, Assorted Philippe and Canaud PATE, LOBSTERS in small tins, ½ lbs. bottles MUSTARD, Potted MEATS, Dried SPRATS, PARAMESAN, Pine and Berkeley CHEESES, Cooked York HAMS, small size, CHAMPIGNONS, ASPARAGUS, SARDINES, Preserved SALMON, ESSENCE of MEAT, OX TONGUES, in cask, CHOCOLATE, COCOA & COCOATINA, PICKLES, PERFUMERY, Sangster's UMBRELLAS, Dried and Crystalized FRUITS, Dried HERBS, Cutting & Co.'s preserved Fresh FRUIT and PEPPERS, Cod LIVER OIL, Quinine WINE, ESSENCE of GINGER, Straw HATS, Seidlitz POWDER, and various other STORES.

TERMS, CASH ONLY.

Price list at the Store.

KWONG CHEONG,
No. 114, Queen's Road.
2w 1296 Hongkong, 31st July, 1871.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF J. B. ENDICOTT, Esq.,
Deceased.

ALL persons having Claims against the Estate of the late James Bridges Endicott, deceased, are requested to send in the amount and particulars thereof to the undersigned, on or before the 31st day of August next, otherwise such claims cannot be admitted. All persons indebted to the said James Bridges Endicott, deceased, are requested to pay their Debts to the undersigned.

GEO. F. WELLER,
Attorney for Geo. F. Heard, *Executor.*
1276 Hongkong, 27th July, 1871.

NAM HING LOONG, formerly of Nam Sing, No. 77, Queen's Road, Shipchandler and dealer in all European Stores, begs to inform the public of Hongkong that he has opened a Store at the undermentioned address, and trusts by strict attention to, and prompt execution of all orders, to gain their patronage.

NAM HING LOONG,
81, *Queen's Road.*
2w 1259 Hongkong, 25th July, 1871.

DENTISTRY
BY
V. D. COLLINS, D.D.S.,
No. 7, Arbuthnot Road,
HONGKONG.
tf 1219 Hongkong, 17th July, 1871.

HONGKONG STEAM BAKERY,
Office—Opposite the Oriental Bank.

MESSRS. D. NOWROJEE & Co., established in the year 1858, beg to inform their Customers and the public generally, that they have just set up a Steam Bakery in their premises, which has enabled them to reduce their rates, without interfering with the well known superior qualities of their Articles.

They are now enabled to offer their Bread and Biscuits of the best quality at following reduced rates:—

Square, Twist, Cottage, and French loaves	$0.07	per lb.
Soda and Cracker Biscuits, 6 lbs. tins	0.75	each.
12 „	1.50	„
Butter and Sweet Biscuits	0.30	per lb.
Cabin Biscuits	0.07	„

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

CAPTAINS are invited to inspect the new steam machine-made Soda, Cracker, Cabin and Ship BISCUITS, at the lowest rates.

D. NOWROJEE & Co.
tf 1431 Hongkong, 2nd August, 1870.

FOR SALE.

THE British ship *"ELLEN DOVEREN,"* 735 tons register, of 17,000 piculs carrying capacity, with Masts, Sails, Rope, Riggings, &c., complete.

For particulars, apply to
CHUN YUEN TUNG KEE,
Bonham Strand.
1m 1168 Hongkong, 10th July, 1871.

DENT & CO.'S ESTATE.

A FOURTH DIVIDEND of Two per cent. on all Claims against the above Estate admitted by the Trustees, will be paid at their Office, No. 7, Pedder's Hill, on the First Day of August next.
tf 1100 Hongkong, 27th June, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE Auction Room of the Undersigned is REMOVED to the one lately occupied by Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., in *Queen's Road.*

H. JURGENS & Co.
1m 1141 Hongkong, 1st July, 1871.

Notices to Consignees.

BRITISH SHIP *GLANCE*, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature to the undersigned, and to take *immediate* delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the vessel's discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, by

MELCHERS & Co.
7d 1297 Hongkong, 31st July, 1871.

BIRTHS.

On the 31st instant, at No. 6, Mosque Terrace, Hongkong, Mrs. GEO. D. PITMAN, of a daughter. [1298

At East Point Sugar Refinery, Hongkong, on the 27th instant, the wife of Mr. D. KYLE, Superintendent Engineer, of a Daughter. [1291

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Saturday morning at 9.45, and the last messengers left the office at 10.05.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, JULY 31st, 1871.

WHEN we endeavour to discuss, in an unbiassed and impartial spirit, the much vexed question of foreign intercourse with China, we are constantly thrown back upon one question which indeed forms the most difficult point in the problem of foreign relations with Asiatic nations, who are little desirous of intercourse with the outside world. We are obliged to ask ourselves plainly whether we have any right in the country or not. Here lies the main issue of the discussion, and if we wish to form our conclusions upon reason and justice in place of prejudice and interest, we are bound to face it, however difficult or however unpalatable it may seem. If it be admitted that a nation is justified in pursuing the even tenour of its way without any reference to its neighbours, the case which foreigners wish to make falls to the ground. Upon this supposition, we cannot deny that we are simply intruding in the country in an unwarrantable manner and that the sooner we go about our business the better for our own credit and for the quiet of the world at large. China can then go on as she has gone on for thousands of years, not without grievous faults, not without much that is semi-barbarous, but it must be confessed in fairness also not without some features which demand respect and admiration. She will be justified in saying that her system is good enough for her, and that she cares very little that it should be improved in order to enable her to have intercourse with other nations. This would be simply a logical statement of the solution of this vexed question of foreign relations with China, if the one point upon which the whole argument obviously depends could be made out in the way above suggested. Practically no foreigner believes in the view. On the other hand the larger number of Chinese consider that no other ideas on the subject are worthy of a moment's consideration; and in theory we are compelled to go with the Chinese view to a length which stops very little short of stultifying both our principles and our practice. For purposes of state, the independence of every nation must be and is fully recognised. If one nation were to be allowed to interfere with the internal affairs of another, the possibility of all government would be at an end. "Why, then," the Chinese may reasonably ask, "should we be deprived of the advantage of a principle of action which foreign nations admit to be sound, and which is recognised fully among themselves? Why are outside people to come to our shores and say that they intend to deprive us of that independence of action, which we have been able to enjoy for thousands of years before we knew of the existence of foreign nations, and which it is our only desire to continue to enjoy undisturbed for years to come." The question seems plausible, and at first sight it is difficult to answer; but the truth is it contains a very subtle fallacy. The kind of independence which China claims is very different from that which is recognised between foreign nations. European nations, while they claim independent control over their internal affairs, never go so far as to hold themselves aloof from their neighbours, and to assert that they will have no intercourse with them. On the contrary, every civilized nation recognises it as part of its duty both to itself and to the comity of nations of which it claims to form an integral part, to establish relations with other states, and to take the steps necessary for their maintenance on a friendly and advantageous footing; and while doing this every nation feels called upon to show reasonable courtesy to other states, and so far as she can do so without interfering with her own rights and interest, to receive the subjects and citizens of those states and afford to them the same protection that she feels she is entitled to receive for her own subjects and citizens who resort to other countries. It is this privilege that we claim from China, and not an interference with her internal affairs. No one will say that such a privilege is not a reasonable one to be claimed on our part, or that it is not unreasonable for China to continue to refuse it. If the subject ended here, there would probably be only one opinion with regard to it; but unfortunately it is complicated by another consideration. Though we neither claim nor wish to have anything to do with the internal affairs of China, such is the weakness of the government in the country, that the very advent of foreigners has an effect upon the internal administration such as is not produced in countries which are governed in a manner more in accordance with the requirements of society in the present day. It is true this is not our fault; but yet we cannot feel justified in ignoring the fact, and thus, though we do not claim to interfere with the internal affairs of China in asking her to grant us the same international courtesies which we receive from other countries, still we may hesitate to do what, however reasonable in itself, must have that effect. It is here that there is a clash of principles, and we find the solution of the question to lie, not in stretching either one of them to an extreme, but in endeavouring to discover whether two principles of action, both reasonable in themselves but which from peculiar circumstances are brought into opposition, can be reconciled. Looking at the question in this light, much of its difficulty disappears. What we have to do is not to hold China exempt from the international obligations which are universally recognised in the present day, but to take care, while claiming all that we reasonably may claim on this score, not to do anything which may rudely and unnecessarily interfere with her government, her traditions, or even her superstitions and prejudices. But it is her part in return to endeavour gradually to reform her internal government so that she may hereafter be able to accord the same rights of residence, trade, and protection which are accorded by all other civilized countries, and thus become entitled to enter into the comity of nations by being able to establish those relations with foreign countries and those international courtesies, which in the present day form an essential part of the qualifications which will entitle any people to claim the privileges, or enable them to hold the position, of an independent and responsible nation.

◆

The passengers by the *Edouard Raoul*, from Saigon, are men who have been expelled, and are said to be *en route* to their native places. The Captain thinks that there is a convention between Saigon and Hongkong, to receive and hold such characters in deposit.

A project is under consideration for establishing a steamboat pier, to be built out from the Praya at Spring Gardens, from premises having a water frontage of 210 feet, and a depth of 267 feet. The pier is to be 1,000 feet long, and 50 feet wide. Godowns for the reception of the goods will be erected in connection with it. It is anticipated that the scheme will prove of a very paying nature, and it is proposed to form a Joint Stock Company for carrying it out, of which the prospectus will be found in the advertising columns.

◆

A correspondent writes that information has been received from Sheklung, a town about 30 miles from Canton, that a Protestant Chapel has been destroyed, and that a Roman Catholic community have been driven out of their village, which was burned and sacked. Many are said to have been killed, but the information is not very reliable. The *Fei-loong* was to go down with several war junks and a native force. That something has happened is certain. The mysterious drugs are said to have been the cause.

◆

The Chief Justice gave a kind of semi-decision yesterday on the special case in the action of Marcaida and others v. Remedios. The judgment was of considerable length, the gist of it being that the special case could not proceed, chiefly on the ground that foreign law would have to be imported as a fact; that counsel could not agree sufficiently to state that fact; and that the Court had no power to state a case for the opinion of Manila jurists. His Lordship said, however, that he would hear argument on the difficulties suggested by him. If his view should be unchanged, the special case must be withdrawn, and proceedings taken in the ordinary way.

LOSS OF THE "MIRAGE."

The following finding of the Naval Court is published in Saturday's *Gazette*:—

First.—That the British ship *Mirage*, Hongkong Colonial Register, Official Number 12,962, Port Number 26, of 1867, sailed from Bangkok bound to Hongkong, with a cargo of rice and sundries, and having sixty Chinese passengers on board, and that on the 17th day of June, A.D. 1871, she was abandoned in Hailing Bay, about nine miles from the coast of China, in lat. 20.40 North, long. 112.8 East, having at the time a depth of nine feet water in the hold, and being in danger of foundering in consequence of having encountered severe weather for the previous two days.

Second.—That the evidence shows that the vessel leaked considerably, after being laden and before leaving Bangkok, and that she was a weak ship.

Third.—That the captain, officers, and crew appeared to have used every exertion to save the ship, and that no blame is attributable to them for the loss.

Fourth.—That when the captain and chief mate decided there was necessity to abandon the vessel, there was an absence of proper management with regard to the saving of the passengers, thirty of whom were left on board without any effective means of saving themselves after the boats had departed with the whole of the officers and crew.

The Court, therefore, considers the captain and chief mate deserving of severe censure for their neglect and mismanagement; fortunately no life was lost, or a more marked finding would probably have been held necessary.

The Court returns the certificate of competency of the captain, the certificate of the chief mate was lost in the vessel.

C. MAY, *First Police Magistrate.*
R. H. CAIRNS, *Acting Harbor Master.*
G. M. VICKERS, *Un official Justice of the Peace.*
W. M. GILLSON, } *Masters, Mercantile Marine.*
J. W. PURCHASE, }

Confirmed,
HENRY WASE WHITFEILD,
Major-General, and Lieutenant-Governor.

LATE TELEGRAM.

(*Straits Times.*)

The following telegram appears in the *Times of India* of the 5th July:—

MADRAS, July 4th, 1.10 P.M.

Two Officers of the 21st Fusiliers, Frere and Lambert by name, have been shot at Bangalore, in a serious affray with the family of the Manager of the Judicial Commissioner's Office.

The Singapore *Times* of the 13th instant, says:—

The Telegraph Companies' steamer *Agnes*, Capt. Worsley, leaves this afternoon for Saigon, for the purpose of connecting that port by telegraph cable with Hongkong and Singapore. It is expected the connection will be completed in about seven or eight days. Mr. J. W. Fuller, the Manager, goes with the vessel, in order to make all the necessary arrangements at Saigon.

VICE-ADMIRALTY COURT.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF-JUSTICE SMALE.

Assessors: Capt. Youel, R.N., and Captain Bax, R.N.

The Lanercost v. the Volga.

Mr. Huyllar for the *Lanercost*, the Queen's Advocate for the *Volga*.

The examination of witnesses in this case was continued.

Heinrich Sprout:—I am sail-maker on board the *Lanercost*, and was so on the 11th July. I have been at sea eight years, and am rated as an able seaman. I went on watch at 8 p.m. on the 11th. I went to the wheel: steering N.E. ½ N., wind fair, weather fine, night not very dark. The look-out reported a light, and the mate went forward with a glass. I could not see the light from where I stood. I kept my course, and after a bit the mate said to me, "keep her up a bit: starboard your helm." This order was given directly when he went forward with the glass. I put the helm a-starboard and the ship came up about two points. After this I received the order to steady my helm, and I did so, *i.e.*, kept her up to the point at which she was lying. The mate then said "keep your course," and I brought her back to her course. The steamer had then come into view. I first saw her on the starboard bow. I don't know how many points, as I had to look after the steering. I saw the steamer's green light but not her hull. When she was right abeam I saw her turn and shew both lights, and after that only the red light. The mate then called the captain, who told me to starboard the helm, and helped me to do it. The object was to keep clear of the steamer if we could. The ship came up but I can't say how much, as I was looking at the steamer. The steamer then came alongside and struck us in the fore rigging. I can't say what kind of blow it was. The steamer then dropped alongside, and remained I suppose about 8 or 10 minutes, after which she drew back.

Cross-examined:—I did not hear the look-out signal the light. All I know is that the mate went forward. The square sails being set I could not see forward, but I could see on the starboard bow. The mate shouted from forward only "Starboard your helm." I kept the helm a-starboard 3 or 4 or 5 minutes. The mate was in a flurry. It might be 4 or 5 minutes between my first sight of the green light and the steamer's opening her red light. It might be 10 minutes between the mate's going forward and the appearance of the green light on the starboard bow.

Re-examined.—I don't know the meaning of the word "flurry."

By Capt. Youel.—The mate ordered me to starboard directly he got on the forecastle. All the square sail and jibs were set—no stunsails. I couldn't see from the wheel our side lights were burning. I couldn't see any reflection of them. I saw them burning at 8 o'clock. When the helm was starboarded the last time, I don't know whether the sails were taken aback. When I saw the steamer's two bow lights she was right abeam.

James Allen: I am second officer of the *Lanercost*, holding an English only mate's certificate. I joined the vessel in Hongkong, and went up to Amoy in her. I kept the dog-watch on the evening of the 11th. I hung the lights out at about 6.45 p.m. They are Board of Trade regulation lights. I saw that that they were properly trimmed and burning properly. When my watch was over I left the poop, and in about ten minutes went below. My attention was drawn by hearing the mate sing out "starboard." This was something less than half an hour after I went below. I remained below, and afterwards heard the mate sing out "steady." This was about 5 minutes or less after the shout of "starboard." The next thing was that the mate came about two steps down the companion and shouted out to the Captain, "There's a steamboat playing round us." The Captain went on deck instantly, and so did I. I went to the starboard side of our poop, and saw a steamer shewing a red and a green and a masthead light. The Captain shouted to the man at the wheel to starboard, and ran to assist him in doing so. He also told us to brace the yards up, and I went to assist in doing this. The vessel answered her helm. We had finished bracing the main-yard, and were by the starboard fore-braces when we had to run away lest the steamer should run over us. My eyes were on the steamer all the time until she struck us. I observed that she was coming round under a port helm, and going at a good rate, faster than we were. She struck us on the starboard fore-rigging, a pretty heavy sliding blow, and it heeled the ship over against the wind. I could not judge anything as to the engines, as we were attending to our own master's orders. The Captain ordered the pinnace to be got ready, and the pumps to be instantly sounded. The pinnace (on the port side) was not got ready. The steamer reversed her engines and went astern, dragging our foremast out of us. We were less than 10 minutes in collision, lying side by side. Our bulwarks and fore-channels were smashed, the copper scraped to the wood, the gig on the starboard davits smashed. We went to Amoy. I looked at the compass when I saw the steamer heading towards us. The ship's head was N. E. by N. ½ N. a little northerly. That was not our true course, the mate having altered the course at 8 o'clock to N. E. ½ N.

Cross-examined: Nobody told me to look at the compass—I am officer of a ship, and I look without being told. I could keep my attention on the steamer at the same time. The order "steady" which I heard below was about as loud as the previous one "starboard," which was as loud as it ought to be. There seemed to be no flurry about the order.

Captain Youel here exhibited to the Court and learned counsel a diagram of the result of the evidence so far.

Mr. Huyllar said this was all the evidence he had to produce at present. The Captain would be examined when the Queen's Advocate was more fully instructed.

As the *Volga* is not expected here before the 9th of August, it will probably be a fortnight before the case can proceed.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

29th July.

BEFORE J. RUSSELL, ESQ.

THE CURSE OF DRINK.

George Thomas Fountain, known from a police point of vision as the Great Jeremy Diddler unattached, who has described himself as the son of an ex M.P. and master of a ship, which he had lately sold in Japan, was again before his Worship charged with a foraging exploit on board H.M. ship *Avon*, and stealing the sum of $13, on the 27th instant. Richard Oliver Evans, sick bay attendant of that ship, stated that about a week ago he met the prisoner at the "Crown and Anchor," when he represented himself as from Carmarthenshire, which being complainant's native place he had given him a treat. On the p.m. of the 26th, he had met the man opposite the "Rose and Crown" about 8.30; when he answered defendant's hail and crossed near the street to him, and at the same time asked him to have a drink. To this the defendant had replied that "beer was his vanity," and they had a quart, for which witness paid a shilling; he then had supper in the company of some of his shipmates, and left about 9.15 going to the "British" and returning. When he was opposite the "Crown and Anchor," defendant again hailed him, at this time there were three or four with him, and they went into the "Crown and Anchor" and had two quarts of beer, of which defendant had his share, but did not pay for any. Some *Dwarf* men then came in, and stood a bottle of gin, and defendant again imbibed gratis. About 11 p.m. they all left, six of them took chairs, defendant also, without being invited to do so. They went as far as the "Hongkong Hotel," and there they had two small bottles of beer, and again defendant mounted, getting witness to pay 10 cents for his chair-hire. Arriving on the Wharf, they joined convoy with the rest of the fleet, got into a sampan, and shoved off, defendant still a self-invited guest. He had said previously that he was going off to his own ship about 2 a.m., and that he was about to take his passage home in one of the blue-funnelled boats; he seemed to know a number of people from Carmarthenshire, and witness was aware that there were Fountains well to do in that place, moreover defendant confessed to having been unfortunate in Hongkong, and to having lost a lot of money. About midnight, they reached the *Avon*, witness, although he did not see defendant go on board, believed that he went on board. When he went below witness had $13 on his person, and upon awaking about 6 a.m. on the lower deck, where he slept, he had found his money gone. Having made enquiry he was told that a stranger had accompanied him, who passed himself off as his cousin, and from information he received he came on shore and found the defendant at the "Crown and Anchor," where he was lying on a form, drunk. Since witness came on shore defendant had told him that he had not got the money, he said "So help me—I know nothing about it." This was before he was given into custody. Since he has been put into the dock he has said to witness, "If you will say nothing about it, I will go to the "Diver's Arms" and return you the money, or $20 if you want it." This latter statement was corroborated by P.C. 167, who overheard it, and reported the same to Sergeant McBeth who sent him at once to the "Diver's Arms" to make enquiries, where he ascertained that defendant was in debt to the amount of $21.

Thomas David Evans a gunner in the Marine Artillery, who was on watch at midnight of the 26th, when complainant and defendant went on board the *Avon*, stated that he saw them come on board together with two seamen, and one said that Evans would pay for the boat. Defendant came up before Evans. Thinking that he was not one of the ship's company, he had asked complainant who he was, when Evans touched him, and said that he was his cousin. Witness called for a sampan to send him off, but it did not come, he wanted to send him away, being afraid of getting into trouble. Both of them were the worse for drink, but defendant the worst, he was drunk; there are orders against bringing a man off at night. They made a noise forward, and witness had to go forward and quiet them. When witness last saw defendant he was lying on the upper deck.

Gerrard Irwin, of the *Avon*, deposed that about 12.50 he had turned defendant off the lower deck, in consequence of a noise which he had heard, and which he had reported to the commanding officer, who had told him to let the man remain on board till convenient to send him on shore. At 5 a.m. he was turned out of the ship and sent on shore, and Evans had one hour's leave to find him in the morning to charge him with larceny; he had broken his leave, and during the time he had overstaid his leave, witness was directed to search his locker, when he found in it $11, some cents, and a bottle of Gin. Evans had stated in witness's presence that he had taken $13 on shore. Complainant upon this was called and questioned, he stated that he had left no money in the locker when he went on shore, he had taken $13 or nearly $14 on shore. $11 odd had been found in his locker, but he could not remember having put the money there. Defendant discharged, and complainant cautioned about bringing such a charge.

HARBOUR REGULATIONS.

Lo-Asai, a boatman, was charged by Mr. Robert Reid, Inspector of Cargo-boats, with plying for hire in a second class cargo-boat without either licence or number, in spite of several warnings as to the certain consequences. Defendant, who is an old boatman, excused himself by saying that he had an old boat which was duly licensed, this boat was a new one yesterday, and it was his intention to procure a licence. Fined $2. Fine paid.

ASSAULT.

Ng-Ayung, a coolie, was fined $1, in default, three days with hard labour, for striking a man employed in a cook-shop in Taipinshan, because he was refused credit for 19 cash worth of boiled rice; defendant had been served with rice amounting to 29 cash, and tendered 10 cash in part payment, wanting credit for the balance of the sum.

SUSPECTED.

Four Chinese, carpenters and bricklayers, in the employ of Le-alok, master of the Sok-kee bricklayer's shop, No. 2, Yeong-fo-kai, occupant of the ground floor, were placed under a rule of bail and required to find security in $25, to answer any charge within a month. These defendants had been charged on suspicion as thieves, who had removed a double row of bricks between Nos. 47 and 45, Queen's Road East.

CRUELTY.

One butcher and three coolies were fined $1 each, for carrying six pigs in three baskets which were too small to hold them, and by ropes which cut them and occasioned them to make a great noise. There have been notices posted at all the Slaughter-houses warning butchers and others against this cruel practice.

SECURED.

Cheong-afu was ordered to find security in $10 for one month, accused of having stolen from his host on the last of the three nights on which he was afforded a *gratis* lodging, a sword, a hat and a tray; with these it was alleged that he had gone away in the night. Defendant stated that he had left the house when told, while all the inmates were awake, and knew nothing of the things that had been afterwards missed.

BEFORE C. MAY, ESQ.

ASSAULT.

Louis de Leferre, of Penang, a seaman unemployed, was charged by a man named Houssein, with having assaulted him on the afternoon of the 27th inst., as he was in the act of ascending from the Circular Pathway by the steps which lead up to Lascar Row. Complainant stated that he saw defendant coming down the steps, and being sick he thought he might get a push from him, so he said to him in Hindostani, "Move a little, friend," when defendant called out "Go away, you pig." Upon this rejoinder complainant had remonstrated on the term "pig," when defendant seized him by the throat and threw him down on the steps. He had then called for help, when a man named Abbas came to his assistance and removed defendant's hand from his throat; then a policeman came. This happened when he was at the wooden staircase ascending to Mahomed Arab's house, he was coming very slowly when defendant met him and threw him down. He had been a long time an invalid with some sickness of the chest and was very weak. Defendant's statement, which was corroborated by a fireman unemployed, who was on the staircase at the time, was that wanting to come down stairs, and seeing that complainant was in the way, and not knowing that he was sick, he had asked him to move, when he replied "Who are *you* to tell me to move." Understanding what the man said, and ignorant that he was sick, he had give him a hasty push which had caused him to fall. Had he known he was such a wretched object he would not have touched him. Fined $1, and to pay $1 amends to complainant.

THE CHINESE DESPATCH ON THE MISSIONARY QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me a small space in the columns of your paper to express my feelings on the above subject. As an Englishman, I burn to resent the gross calumnies therein brought so maliciously against the Missionaries, Catholics, and especially Catholic Missionaries, profess and teach the same doctrine and principles throughout the whole world; therefore such false accusations are entirely groundless, and only made in spirit of deep animosity against Europeans. Although the attack is made principally, and I might say wholly, against the French Missionaries, nevertheless I think that Englishmen would do well to consider the real source of this attack, and they would then perhaps find some reason to defend the French Missionaries. I really do not think that Europeans should be obliged to conform to the despotic laws of the Chinese Emperor, and I am sure that it would cost England very little to teach the Chinese that Europeans must be respected, and that justice must be done to them. It is all very fine for the Chinese Government to blame the crowd, but Englishmen should awake from their lethargy and give John Chinaman a lesson, before some other European nation steps in and does the business for them, which would inevitably decrease our influence in China. I do not wish to refute the unwarranted accusations contained in the despatch, for I am sure that even Protestants are convinced of their falsity. It is quite evident that affairs in China are in a very critical condition, and we receive daily proofs that it requires a strong hand to prevent some threatening catastrophe. Let England, therefore, be the first to proclaim justice and to enforce it, if necessary, and she will consequently reap the fruits of it.—I am, Sir,

Yours very sincerely,
INCOGNITO.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1871.

SHANGHAI.

The Chamber of Commerce having addressed a despatch to the Consular body concerning the attempt made by the Commissioner of Customs to alter the form of application for transit passes, a joint despatch was sent by the Consuls to the Taoutai, pointing out that the levy of duties in excess of those stipulated for as transit dues by treaty on foreign goods in native hands was contrary to treaty, and requesting that the present attempt should be abandoned. The Taoutai at first refused compliance with the request, but subsequently seems to have thought better of the matter, and has sent a despatch to the Consuls in which while maintaining that his propositions as to transit passes were not innovations, he consents to abandon them, as the various Consuls are not satisfied. The matter, however, is to be referred to Pekin for settlement.

THE COREA.

The *N. C. Daily News* Chefoo correspondent, writing under date of 13th July, sends the following:—

The *Ringdove* returned yesterday from the Sir James Hall group, off the west central coast of Corea. The prompt action of H.M. Consul in the rescue of British subjects seized by Coreans has been crowned with perfect success, and the English flag has won a new prestige. Mr. Mayers brought back with him Mr. Starich and Mr. Campbell, and a considerable amount of property saved from the wreck. Upon landing, they were told these two foreigners would be produced from ten miles in the interior, where they were; and at last some forty bullock waggons were seen coming over the hill, loaded with property saved from the wreck. The English party were requested to take what they wanted, for the Coreans would burn the rest; and what they thought not worth while to bring away was accordingly burned, before their eyes, upon the shore.

The wreck had already been burned, by order of the Government at the capital, so far as they knew how to burn her. Their two prisoners, Messrs. Campbell and Starich were allowed three meals of rice, &c., per day, and, though restrained in liberty, not otherwise harshly treated. They learned that a foreign vessel had arrived, and that they would be given up the day the *Ringdove* anchored. It seems quite possible that Consul Mayers' promptness led to the rescue of his countrymen before orders had been received from Seoul concerning their fate. It is four days journey to Seoul and back, and Mr. Mayers having reached the scene about four days after the first seizure was effected, renders this a probable surmise. It is unfair to no one to say that like despatch and consequent success has rarely been seen in China, and we hope that Mr. Mayers and all concerned may get some small fraction of the credit they deserve. The fate of the third European, a German subject, is uncertain. It seems rather probable that either he was killed by Coreans while still aboard the Chinese junk, or that his own Chinese crew made away with him while he was trying to prevent their running away from Corea. This is a matter into which rigid enquiry should be made. It is to be hoped that inquiry will now be directed to the fate of several British subjects of whom no certain intelligence has been received since the sailing of the *General Sherman* for Corea, in August, 1866. Stories were circulated not long ago that Mr. Thomas was still detained alive; and the good success of the recent effort should cause a fresh attempt to be directed to his rescue if still alive, or to inquire into the circumstances of his death, if he met, as has been feared, a violent death. Such intelligence can with propriety be demanded of the Corean Central Government; and any one of twenty of the British light draft gunboats in Chinese waters is in every way fit to enter the Ping-yang river, to the spot where she met her fate, and inquire, by word of mouth from the peasantry on the immediate scene of the outrage, into the circumstances of her passengers' destruction. The burning of the wreck of the *Chusan* by the orders of the Corean Government only further exhibits the extreme exclusion decreed by the Government, and the question again raises whether western nations have any rights of property in their stranded merchant ships which may be blown on the Corean coast. Corea is now the only coast where stranded English ships are without effectual recourse. We hope the favorable weather may be improved to look up the fate of the British subjects of the *General Sherman*, while the visit of the *Ringdove* is still in the mind of the Coreans, and while the temperate conduct of the Coreans in this last case still holds.

The report that the *Hertha* is to leave to look up the wreck of the N.-G. *Volador*, just lost upon the Corean coast, is, as yet, we believe, without foundation, other than the well-known spite of her officers. We may, however, confidently expect that she will go, though only reasoning from what we knew of Prussian spirit. The *Ringdove's* late expedition, indeed, renders the Prussian one a matter of course; and now the *Ringdove* has shown how property can be salved, by her success in the case of the *Chusan*, the case of the *Volador* will surely not be disregarded. But promptness in such a case is everything.

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The *Courier* contains the following interesting despatches from the Corean Authorities:—

COREAN REPLY TO ENQUIRIES OF THE U.S.S. "WACHUSETTS."

The Intendant of circuit in the Hwing Hae district, Corea, and *ex officio* Inspector of the Imperial Board of Directors, makes the following reply to the commander of the steamer *Wachusetts*, anchored on our coast, off the district of Chang-Yuen, viz.:—That he has examined the captain's letter of the 18th inst., forwarding a communication which you simply wish to be transmitted to my Sovereign, and proposing to wait the reply of the Minister of the frontier. The local magistrate of the said place was in duty bound to have informed you that the road going and returning would be quite long, and to have treated you with kindness and sincerity, so detaining your honoured vessel for a reply. Now, however, before the arrival of the reply, the guest from afar has already departed;—so doing, how grievously have we offended the rules of propriety! Aside from the fact that the local magistrate has received a demerit mark. I have prepared a dispatch in reply, to be kept in readiness in case your honoured vessel should return.

And first, I beg to state in general, as regards the circumstances of this affair, that the legal regulations of our country with reference to the merchant ships of a foreign country driven hither by adverse winds, are, that in case the vessel is sound, we are to furnish provisions and whatever she needs whilst waiting for a wind to depart. In case the vessel is not sound, and there is no means of proceeding by sea, then we are to follow their wish in sending an officer to escort them by land to Pekin, which thing has occurred heretofore, not merely once. Such a course we look upon as in accordance with true benevolence. He who is in heaven above, regards the people of neighbouring nations just as he does our own. Your worthy communication which I have just received, is so exceedingly complimentary as to make us feel quite ashamed.

With reference to the affair which transpired last autumn in the Ping-Yang river, I would state that at that time there was a foreign vessel entered the lower waters of the Ping-Yang river, and the local magistrate of that place supposing that the vessel was driven hither by stress of weather, and coming in to seek a vessel to tranship to, proceeded to make enquiry into the matter. But the men on board of the vessel became greatly enraged at the messenger, and refused to make any reply, shutting their eyes and lying down at their ease, clearly intending to offer insult. Our people restrained their anger, and by the most humble address and earnest entreaty found out that they were not driven here by storms. There was one man named Tsuy, calling himself a Frenchman, and another said to be an Englishman. They said that a large number of French men of war were about to come to this place, and that if the local magistrate would suffer them to open trade with the people it would secure the dispersion of the soldiers of the two countries.

The local magistrate replied that permission to trade was not a thing which a local magistrate could assume to promise. The man Tsuy, however, refused to regard it, becoming more and more unreasonable and violent. The water in the Ping-Yang river is shallow and unfit for running large vessels; but he disregarded this, and every day riding on the tide, went up a few miles further. Our people were specially anxious that the affair should not become serious, and so presented them with rice, meat, vegetables, fruit, fuel, &c., he, viz., the man Tsuy, replied that he would leave the next day, but when the next day came, instead of leaving, they advanced again, evidently intending gradually to push their way to the provincial city. The Adjutant-General of the provincial city went out in a vessel every day, and escorted them in order to guard against trouble from a collision between these people and ours. One day he threw out grappling irons and captured the vessel of the Adjutant General, seizing him with his official seal and confining him on board this vessel. In some cases the trading vessels they met passing to and fro, they rent to pieces with their cannon, carrying off the goods, and killing the crew. I do not know to the extent of how many. Far and near all were exceedingly alarmed and fled in continuous streams. How extreme was the disgrace of the Adjutant General thus to be seized before hostilities had begun; nevertheless we still resorted only to mild words and earnest entreaty, requesting that the Adjutant General should be given up, but the reply was, wait till we enter the city, and we will restore him. This man Tsuy could speak Chinese, and was without a match in fierceness and haughtiness, and seemed determined to force his way into the Provincial city, though we did not know what his intentions were. The whole city, including several ten thousands of soldiers and people yielding to their indignant rage, came out in a mass to the river, and commenced an attack with all their might, intending to rescue the Adjutant General. Several tens of people were killed by the cannon balls, when all becoming infuriated rushed on in a mass, the force of which was irresistible; fire was opened on both sides, and masses of burning wood were sent forth. Finally the powder stored in the said vessel exploded, rending it to pieces and sending the black smoke up to the heavens, the vessel was entirely burnt up, and the men all killed. We do not still know whether this vessel belonged to your honorable country or not. This man Tsuy without cause pushed his way into the interior of another country, and provoked this affair; and examination has to this time failed to discover the object in acting thus.

It appears from your honorable communication that the vessel of our guest is of a different nationality from that claimed by this man Tsuy. The beginning and end of this affair amount simply to this. That your honored country's customs greatly tend to produce propriety in intercourse with others is well as to our illustrious neighbour China. As to what is said in your honored communication about continuing former relations of friendship without any occasion of mutual injury (I will simply say that this affair) is but as a particle of autumn dust, not worthy to be entertained as a matter of doubt and solicitude. I now respectfully present this reply asking you to make all necessary allowances and for this purpose this reply is made.

A necessary reply addressed to the American Commander. Fifth year of the Emperor Tung-che, 12th month.   day.

THE COREAN GOVERNMENT TO THE BOARD OF RITES, PEKING.—1868.

A copy of a communication from the Corean Government in reply to a despatch sent from the Board of Rites at Pekin.

We beg to forward this humble reply to your Honourable Board.

During the month of April, 1868, the dispatch of your Hon. Board was received, relating to the case in adjudication between host and guest; stating that a report of the Foreign Office had been received, which said that on the 11th of February, 1868, they had presented a memorial to His Majesty to such and such effect. Since, therefore, we have received this (viz. the recommendations of the Foreign Office, in the memorial to the Emperor, and approved by him,) we beg humbly to submit, that as to the matter of the foreign vessel, which by rash violence brought on its own destruction in our bounds in the Ping-Yang River, it has already in the dispatch dated the (5th) fifth year of the Emperor Tung Chi, 8th Moon, 22nd day, (Sept. 30, 1866,) been fully stated from first to last, so that it is unnecessary now to repeat. Afterwards in the fifth year of the Emperor Tung Che, 12th Moon, 1st January, 1871, (? 1867,) a report was made by Poo-Ching-Hung, Intendant of the province of Hwang-Hae, submitting a representation prepared by Han-Che-Yung, the district Magistrate of Chang-Yuen, in which it was stated that a strange vessel came and anchored off this district, at a place called Mow-Tung-Poo, and that two men called themselves Tung-Chow men, one named Yu-Wun-Tai, and the other Tsuing-Yuin-Shing, came on shore with a communication from the American Naval officer, (Captain Shufeldt), to the frontier officer of the Corean Government, and calling to him, one of the natives of the place, called Hin-Ta-Ching, put this dispatch in his hands to be carried to a magistrate. This communication was as follows:—

"The Commander of the *Wachusetts*, now anchored off your shores, does not come to disturb the people, or begin hostilities, but in all sincerity, because of the intelligence brought of one of our merchant vessels, viz.: that during the summer of this year while passing along the coast of your country, she was wrecked on the rocks; and the officers and crew were most fortunate in being rescued by your countrymen, and escorted safely within the bounds of China, and so all returned in safety to their homes. Our countrymen on hearing this were unanimous in their expressions of pleasure at the good will and favour shown by your countrymen. I have recently received information that another of our merchant vessels during the autumn of the present year, anchored in the Ping Yang River, also called Tai-Ping River, and I have heard a report that the said vessel was burnt by the people of your country, and that all on board, the owner and crew being Americans and the passengers of other nationalities, were put to death, so that to this time not one has returned. I have had the honor to be appointed by the Admiral representing our government in these seas to make careful examination whether these things are so or not. If true, or if false, or if this merchant vessel of ours has been guilty of raising a disturbance within your borders, in consequence of which a quarrel arose, and they lost their lives, or if some have survived. I earnestly request your government speedily to make investigation and give a reply; and further, the survivors if still alive, please oblige me by placing on board this vessel, if not (alive), then I earnestly hope that hereafter, as heretofore, the countries may be at peace without any occasion of violence, &c."

On the receipt of this dispatch we first became aware that the vessel which provoked a mob in the Ping-Yang River was an American ship.

This communication should have been answered, but the local magistrate of the said place could not detain the vessel, but occasioned its departure, which error was not small. Orders have already been given, reprimanding him, and Poo-Ching-Hing, the Provincial Governor, has been enjoined to prepare and keep on hand a reply that it may be in readiness in case the American vessel should return again to make inquiries. Again, in the report made by the American Consul, included in the memorial of the foreign office, the statement that a certain Chinese pilot, Yu-Wun-Tai, had returned is undoubtedly made of the man who was with the vessel that came to Chang Yuen-Hien,—the statement that he had been in Corea clearly refers to the time he came to Chang Yuen; and as to the statement that he then met with a Corean merchant named Kiu-Tsz-Ping, we do not know to what individual he refers. As to this Kiu-Tsz-Ping saying that he saw two foreigners, and two Chinese in prison in the Pe-Yang province, the assertion is a falsehood, without proof, and without reason; moreover he speaks of the Pe-Yang province, which must be a mistake for Ping-Yang. At the time the explosion of the powder rent the vessel to pieces, both men and vessel were all destroyed, how then could these four men make their escape; not only so, but of what use would it be to us to keep such men in prison? As to the communication of the English Minister, stating that after the war ships of the French came to wage war, an English merchant vessel came to Corea for the purpose of trade, and was destroyed by the Coreans and the men all killed, &c., it is still more unworthy of belief (or consideration). Since the 9th month of the 5th Year of the Emperor Tung Chee, (Oct. 1866) when the French came to the district of Kyang Hua, to make war, not a single vessel, either French or English, either for a good purpose or an evil purpose, has come near us. In the first place no vessel came, how then could it be destroyed? The men never were here, how then could they be all killed? And if this affair had taken place, could we have done otherwise than immediately report the circumstances to your Honorable Board? That these manufactured lies and flying rumours, without even waiting for a clear representation may be known to proceed from some villainous fellow delighting in evil, whose purpose was to stir up a quarrel and excite confusion, may be taken for granted. Since this man Kiu-Tsz-Ping is a Corean, it is therefore for us to spy him out from amongst the heterogeneous multitude of our people and arrest him. And Yu-Wun-Tai being a Tung Chow man, it ought in reason to be investigated to the bottom, in what year and month he came to Corea, and where he met Kiu-Tsz-Ping; and so cause his assertions to fall to the ground, quickly dispelling the doubt of the foreigners and forever cutting off this occasion of enmity, and even this would probably not be the end of it for him.

The fact that the two masted foreign vessel lost in the Ping Yang River (the *General Sherman*) did without cause by its outrageous conduct procure its own destruction and that our people did not injustifiably injure the strangers, the American officers should not longer be left without the clearest information, so causing each one to hard or suspicious. The reply prepared by Poo-Ching-Hwuy, the Intendant and General Inspector of the Hwang Hae district, and held in readiness for the American Captain, we do now herewith forward. In case this should be made known (*i.e.* to the American Officials) it ought to be somewhere near clearly known who had the right and the wrong of this affair.

As to men shipwrecked and in distress, our country has its established custom of rescuing and forwarding them, so that if there were any spending their lives in pitiful exile, why should we detain them in such solitary confinement? That there are no such supposed two Chinese, and two foreigners may be made clearly to appear, and still more as no English vessel had been destroyed here, so it is useless to discuss that matter further. We beg to trouble your respected body with a request to communicate this affair to His Imperial Majesty, and specially presenting our most importunate entreaty, that his Majesty will grant a public proclamation, setting forth his mandates for the dissolving of suspicions and doubts, that there may not again be a wilful seeking of difficulty, and that we may never be without the protection of His Majesty's illustrious grace.

On account of the above, a reply is sent abroad.

(No Signature.)

VON MOLTKE'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

(*Pall Mall Gazette, June 15th.*)

The alleged intention of Count von Moltke to pay us a visit this summer and to witness the glorious display of our military strength which is to take place on the Berkshire Downs, is regarded in a different light by different people. Some hold that the Count comes to spy out weakness rather than to witness our strength. Others maintain that the aged warrior is a good-natured in time of peace as he is astute in time of war, and that he will, if properly treated, give us some suggestions which may be of inestimable value when the Battle of Dorking really takes place. There is, however, a desire on all sides that we should look as imposing as possible on the occasion of the Count's visit, and at all events conceal the painfully diminutive proportion of our home forces. It is urged that this might be done without adding to the permanent strength of the army, or materially interfering with Mr. Lowe's calculations for the current financial year, by simply acting on the same principle as that adopted by many respectable persons with small establishments in this country when they entertain distinguished guests. We all know what it is to discover a faint smell of the stables as the cutlets are handed to us by "the coachman in disguise;" this functionary doing duty as a footman when he has concluded his stable-work, and not unfrequently escaping detection, more especially if clothed in suitable garments and discreetly taciturn. There is no reason why we should not clothe our cabmen, policemen, farm labourers, licensed victuallers, and other classes in old uniforms of which we must have many in store, and group them as tableaux vivants in the Berkshire valleys; like "Clan Alpine's warriors true," they might be directed to spring to their feet at the sound of a whistle, and fall flat on their faces again at the wave of a hand. If an exhibition of this kind does not frighten Von Moltke, nothing will.

JOHNSON'S JUMP.

(*Pall Mall Gazette, June 13th.*)

It was but the other day that the utmost admiration was excited by the gallant conduct of Mr. Johnson, who jumped off London Bridge to rescue a drowning man, and apparently succeeded in so doing. "Johnson's jump" became a household word in all our homes, and it seems rather hard not only upon Mr. Johnson, but upon everybody else that the *Leeds Express* should take all romance out of the story by the following version of it:—"We regret to learn," says the *Express*, "that rumours are afloat which tend to diminish the act of heroism above recorded, and we regret still more that we are unable after an interview with Mr. J. B. Johnson and his brother, Mr. Peter Johnson, to give these rumours unqualified denial. It is asserted that 'Mr. Peters, of the West-end,' whose life J. B. Johnson is said to have saved, is no other than 'Mr. Peter Johnson, of the West-end, Leeds,' proprietor of the Wellington Baths, and that his fall from the steamboat and his brother's leap from the bridge were prearranged acts." We earnestly trust that no mistake has occurred, and that the gentleman who fell from the steamboat was really immersed against his inclination—also that he narrowly escaped a watery grave; it places us all in such a ridiculous position to make it appear that we have only been cheering a brotherly frolic. If "Johnson's jump" is not the jump we took it to be, our faith in passing events is utterly destroyed.

HOME NEWS.

(*Summaries from the "London Mail," from June 10th to June 13th.*)

Order has not again been disturbed in Paris. The barricades have been removed, streets are being repaired, and sanitary works are in progress. Great numbers of visitors are flocking into the city, but do not remain long, their object being merely to see the ruin caused by the late conflict. The searches for arms are still being made, but it is hoped that in a few days the state of siege will be raised. Public attention is fixed upon the approaching supplementary elections, which will probably influence the action of the Chamber. Bonapartist candidates are offering themselves in many places, and it is believed that some will be returned. The Orleans Princes have been at Dreux, but there is still some doubt whether the fusion of the two branches has been actually effected. M. Pouyer-Quertier, the Minister of Finance, has proposed in the Chamber to impose fresh taxation to the extent of 463 millions of francs, of which about 250 millions consists of increased import duties. The Deputies are to attend a grand military review in Paris on Sunday next. The Courts-martial commence their sittings to-day, and M. Henri Rochefort is to be the first prisoner tried. About 20,000 prisoners, including upwards of 2,000 women, have been sent to Brest and other ports prior to being transported to New Caledonia.

The Imperial German Cabinet is drawing up the details of distribution of the war indemnity. The Duke of Brunswick proposes to make the ex-Crown Prince of Hanover his successor, and it is believed that the Berlin Government is willing to assent to the arrangement, conditionally upon the Prince's resignation of all claims to the throne of Hanover.

The Emperor of Austria has sent Prince Hohenlohe to Rome with an autograph letter of congratulation to the Pope on the occasion of his jubilee. The Austrian Ambassador to the Italian Court is to remove to Rome, when that city becomes the capital of the kingdom.

The Italian Government has announced that the official removal to Rome will be carried out on July 1.

It is asserted that a complete fusion of interests between the members of the Spanish Bourbon family has been effected, and that efforts to bring about a restoration, with Prince Alphonso as the King and the Duc de Montpensier as Regent, are in contemplation.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil have arrived at Lisbon, where they are now in quarantine. Great displays of welcome were made, but the Imperial party will not land for a week, and the Emperor will then immediately proceed to England.

The King of Greece has left Athens for a visit to Western Europe. The Queen acts as Regent during his absence.

It is reported that a practicable route for a ship canal has been found by the Tehuantepec Expedition.

The Canadian Opposition press continues to express great dissatisfaction with the Treaty of Washington; but it is stated that the general feeling of the inhabitants of the Dominion is not unfavourable to the recent arrangement.

The latest intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope is satisfactory.

The Queen is still at Balmoral, but will probably return to Windsor at the end of the present week.

The Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne have returned to London.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday.

In the House of Lords on Friday the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill, introduced by Lord Shaftesbury, was discussed, and eventually was read a second time, the clause giving power to the laity to institute proceedings against an incumbent was withdrawn. Last night Earl Russell initiated a long and interesting debate upon the Treaty of Washington, which was severely criticized.

In the Commons on Friday the Westmeath Outrages Bill was read a third time and passed. Last evening the Government announced its determination to abandon that portion of the Army Regulation Bill which relates to military organization, and to press during the present session only the clauses abolishing purchase and transferring control of the militia and volunteers to the Crown.

The legal proceedings against the Duke of Newcastle have been terminated by the payment of the petitioning creditor's debt. In the bankruptcy of The O'Donoghue, M.P., an attempt at arrangement is under consideration, and it is hoped will be carried out.

Mr. Bedborough a respectable tradesman and magistrate of Windsor, has been found drowned in the Thames, having, it is believed, committed suicide.

The wheat plant is reported to be suffering from the ungenial weather. Hops, too, are not looking well, the cold nights having a prejudicial effect upon the growth. The hay harvest has begun in the south and with good prospects, although there is a deficiency of bottom grass.

The engineers' strikes at Newcastle and Gateshead continue, and, it is feared, will be protracted.

Dr. Hooker and two other English travellers have made the ascent of Mount Atlas, in Morocco.

The Tichborne case was resumed yesterday, and the claimant was under cross-examination during the whole day, and will probably be so for many days to come.

A meeting of sympathisers with the fallen Commune of Paris was held at Clerkenwell-green on Sunday, but the gathering was not numerous, and met with opposition from the Irish Roman Catholics who attended.

Lord Spencer visited Cork to inspect the militia regiments of the county, but his reception by the inhabitants of the city was very chilling, and no official notice of his presence was taken by the Corporation. At Limerick he was better received. The Lord Justice Christian has delivered an elaborate judgment, in which he pointed out many defects in the Land Act which deprived it of much of the importance that had been attributed to it. A house at Castletown Conyers, in Limerick, was wilfully set on fire a few nights since, but the family were rescued by the police. The presumed cause is that the farmer was witness in a murder case connected with a land dispute. The Lord Mayor of Dublin, Mr. Patrick Bulfin, is dead.

The Money-market has continued dull and Consols have scarcely recovered from the recent depression. Yesterday there was a fractional improvement, and the closing quotations were 92⅞ to ⅞ for delivery, and 91⅞ for the July account. Foreign Securities relapsed yesterday, the Six per Cent. French Loan declining to 94¼. Turkish also fell ½. The Railway Share-market was rather dull yesterday. Metropolitan and District improved ½, but Great Northern, Great Eastern, Brighton, and other principal lines were lower. Canadian and Erie also declined. At Mark-lane yesterday, owing to bad reports of the growing crops, sellers held out for higher rates, but ultimately wheat remained at last Monday's values. Barley and oats were unchanged. The cattle trade at Smithfield yesterday was dull, and there being a full supply of beasts, rates declined considerably from last week's standard. Sheep also were dull of sale, and, together with lambs, were 4d. to 6d. per stone cheaper. The Liverpool Cotton-market has been active, at firm rates.

THE ARCHBISHOPS OF PARIS.

It is not a little remarkable that for the best part of the century scarcely more than one Archbishop of Paris has died peaceably and quietly in possession of his palace and dignities. Going back to the time of the first French Revolution, we find, in 1793, M. de Juigné dying by the guillotine. In 1815, Cardinal Maury was obliged to take refuge in Rome with the members of the Bonaparte family, and was there imprisoned for a year by the Pope's orders, but was subsequently allowed to live in retirement on a pension given to him in compensation for his resignation of the see of Monte-Fiascone, which he held previously to his acceptance of the Archbishopric. He died in exile in 1817. His successor, M. de Quelen, was pursued by the demagogues, his palace was sacked and destroyed, and he suffered for several years from secret persecution. In 1848, as many of us remember, M. Affre was shot on the barricades, in the act of endeavouring to assuage the popular fury, and praying that if he fell his blood might be the last shed in Paris. In 1857 his successor, M. Sibour, was assassinated while officiating in the Cathedral of Notre Dame, by one of his priests, named Verger, who had been excommunicated. The next archbishop, Cardinal Morlot, died in 1863; and now his successor, the amiable and excellent M. Darboy, has fallen a victim to popular frenzy.—*Times.*

A PRUDENT BOURGEOIS.

(Pall Mall Gazette, June 16th.)

Figaro publishes the following letter, the authenticity of which it guarantees, left by a bourgeois of the Rue Sainte-Appolline for his portress, the said bourgeois having left Paris on the very day of the affair of the cannons at the Butte Montmartre:—

My dear Madame Dupon,—On mature consideration, I had rather, having explained them to you, leave you instructions in writing as to your conduct in any event which may take place during my absence. In the first place, you will yourself keep the key of the cellar which contains wine and wood, and that of my apartments. In a dining-room you will find three rolls upon the table, numbered 1, 2, and 3. If the mob come and make a barricade in the Rue Sainte-Appolline, near the house, you will instantly go up to my rooms, open the roll No. 1, and taking out the red flag contained therein you will fasten it to the stick I have myself tied to the balcony; there are hooks in the stuff, you will only have to fasten them on. If the mob theatens my apartments you will tell them that I am well known for a friend of the people, and that I offer them brandy to drink my health and wood to make a fire at night in the barricade. If the barricade is taken by the French, you will hastily take away the red flag, and instantly replace it by the flag No. 2, which is tricolour; you will offer wine to the soldiers, and give them wood if they bivouac in the quarter. If the Prussians meddle in the matter, you will hide Nos. 1 and 2, and hook on No. 3, which is a Prussian flag. You will give champagne and wood. I think I need say no more, and I salute you.—Signed, L. D.

A CURIOUS CASE.—The gentleman, whose countenance fell on hearing of the loss of his property, is beginning to pick up a bit, and hopes soon to put a good face on it.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

JULY 29TH, EVENING.

A good amount of speculative business has been done in Bengal drug, Patna. It is said that the operations of one single individual are between 800 to 1,000 chests to arrive, on three weeks time, from the 7th and 8th auctions. Patna of the 8th sale has been effected this day at $635, to some extent, against actual cost price at about $620. A telegram dated Calcutta to-day, quotes Patna at about rupees 1,358 per chest, at which large purchases have been made for immediate shipment to Hongkong, from the sold stock already in Government godowns. Benares $612½ to $615, little doing; Malwa $640 to $615.

JULY 30TH, EVENING.

Market quiet and without any change.

JULY 31ST, MORNING.

No change at present.

Bank shares are still in demand, and 50 per cent. prem. has been paid for old for cash, and 59 to 59½ per cent. for end of January, and 47 per cent. for new for cash, and 53 per cent. for end of December. Hongkong Fires have advanced, and sales have been made for cash at $305 to $307½; Chinas at $55, and Victorias at $45. Steamboats are still wanted at 31 per cent. prem. for cash, a few changed hands at 34 per cent. for end of September. China and Japan Marine Insurance shares have given away, and sales have been made at Tls. 75 prem. for cash, and Tls. 85 for end of December.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight,... 4/3¾
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/4¼ to 4/4½
Credits, at 6 months' sight..... 4/4¼
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight..................... 4/5
Bank Bills on demand, ... 4/3½
ON NEW YORK.—
Private, 5 months' sight......... —
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 227½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 227
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, 3 days' sight..................72¼
Bank, 15 days' sight..................72¾
Private, 30 days' sight...............73¼

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank Shares, Old—50 per cent. premium.
Hongkong Bank Shares, New—47 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$1,300 per share premium.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$2,200 per share premium.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 75 per share premium.
Chinese Insurance Company.—$60 per share premium.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$305 per share premium.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$55 per share premium.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$45 per share premium.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—30 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—31 per cent. prem.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 41 per share premium.
China Sea, Saigon, and Straits Steamship Company—5 per cent. discount.
China and Straits Steam Navigation Company—20 per cent. discount.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$60 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—38 per cent. discount.
Hongkong Distillery Company—10 per cent premium, nominal.
Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$15 per share discount.

SALES ON JULY 29TH, 1871.

As reported by Chinese.

Sugar Candy, 300 tubs, at $8.85, by Kwong-wing-shing to foreign merchant.

White Sugar, 150 piculs, at $6.80, by Kwong-wing-shing to foreign merchant.

White Sugar, 200 piculs, at $6.50, by Kwong-wing-shing to foreign merchant.

Rice, 3,000 piculs, at $2.14, by Yuen-on-tai to Hongkong merchant.

Rice, 1,000 piculs, at $2.10, by Yuen-on-tai to Hongkong merchant.

Black Sugar, 500 piculs, at $3.45, by Tai-fung-shun to Hongkong merchant.

Rhinoceros Horns, 50 catties, at $2,150.00, by Tai-fung-shun to Hongkong merchant.

Yellow Beans, 500 piculs, at $2.05, by Kwong-mow-tai to Hongkong merchant.

Black Beans, 500 piculs, at $1.98, by Kwong-mow-tai to Hongkong merchant.

Bombay Cotton, 50 bales, at $17.25, by Parsee merchant to Kin-nam.

Calcutta Cotton, 50 bales, at $15.00, by Parsee merchant to Chuen-shing.

White Pepper, 23 piculs, at $24.20, by Yee-fung to travelling merchant.

Black Pepper, 90 piculs, at $14.30, by Yee-fung to travelling merchant.

"Japan Mail" and "Japan Weekly Mail."

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. having been appointed agents for the two abovenamed newspapers, are prepared to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for the same.

Terms of Subscription, payable in advance: *Japan Mail*, $15 per annum; *Japan Weekly Mail*, $21 per annum.

tf 122 Hongkong, 19th January, 1871.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. SAML. WYLLYS POMEROY, JR., and Mr. JNO. M. FORBES, JR., have been admitted partners in our firm.

RUSSELL & Co.

3m 1213 China, July 1st, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. J. H. DOS REMEDIOS is admitted partner in our Firm from this date.

J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.

1m 1116 Hongkong, 1st July, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. GEORGE S. HARDY is authorized to sign our Firm, per procuration, in Foochow, from this date.

BIRLEY & Co.

tf 804 Hongkong, 8th May, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS H. DE SILVER is admitted a partner in our firm from the 1st of October, 1869.

L. FRICKEL & Co.

tf 2062 Hongkong, 21st October, 1869.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY MOORE and MR. OTTO FRIEDRICH, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 1258 Hongkong, 30th June, 1870.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. THEODOR PROBST, in our firm, ceases from this date.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong and China, 7th of February, 1871. [6m 25

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM ABBOTT TURNBULL is authorized to sign our firm from this date.

BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.

tf 820 Shanghai, 1st May, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. EDWARD PETTIT in our Firm ceased on the 31st December last.

Mr. ALFRED HUTCHISON was admitted a Partner therein on the 1st January.

DEACON & Co.

tf 397 Canton, 1st March, 1871.

THE Undersigned having this day entered into partnership as Merchants and Commission Agents, will conduct their business under the name and style of NORTON, LYALL & Co.

EDWARD NORTON.
ROBERT LYALL.

tf 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1871.

Houses, Lands, Tenements, &c.

TO LET.

TO LET,
With possession on the 1st August next.

THE HOUSE, No. 6, on Pedder's Hill; and HOUSE, No. 9, in Seymour Terrace.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

tf 1244 Hongkong, 21st July, 1871.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES, recently occupied by C. LANGDON DAVIS, Esq., Pedder's Wharf, consisting of five rooms and two verandahs.

The OFFICE, recently occupied by ROBERT MCMURDO, Esq., Pedder's Wharf.

The OFFICES, recently occupied by C. D. WILLIAMS, Esq., with verandah on the Praya, Pedder's Wharf.

Apply to
GEORGE F. HEARD,
Executor, Estate of
J. B. ENDICOTT, *deceased.*

tf 916 Hongkong, 27th May, 1871.

HOUSES TO LET.

IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at No. 47, *Wyndham Street.*

THOS. W. BARRINGTON.

tf 642 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867.

TO LET,
With possession early in April.

THAT very desirable RESIDENCE, Glenseskin House, now in the occupation of the Hon. J. PAUNCEFOTE.

For particulars, apply to
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.

tf 434 Hongkong, 10th March, 1871.

TO LET,

THE Commodious GODOWNS, Business PREMISES and RESIDENCE, formerly occupied by Messrs. MELCHERS & Co., situated at the junction of Graham and Wellington Streets.

Gas and Water laid on. Possession may be taken in March next. Apply to

T. G. LINSTEAD.

tf 182 Hongkong, 30th January, 1871.

TO BE LET.

THE commodious Offices and Godowns formerly in the occupation of Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., situated on Marine Lot 11, and fronting the Praya. Possession can be had on 1st April next.

For particulars of rent, &c. Apply to
TURNER & Co.

tf 76 Hongkong, 13th January, 1871.

TO LET.

THREE first-class two story GODOWNS, situate on Inland lot No. 73, opposite Fletcher & Co.'s old premises, at present in occupation of the Military.

Possession can be had early in February.

Apply to
TURNER & Co.

tf 183 Hongkong, 30th January, 1871.

TO LET,
(With possession on 1st January, 1871).

THAT very desirable BUNGALOW, situate at *Pokfoolum*, and known as "BELMONT," at present in the occupation of J. MENKE, Esq. Bowling Alley, Coach House, 4-stalled Stable, &c., attached. Water laid on. Apply to

GILMAN & Co.

tf 2192 Hongkong, 17th December, 1870.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at *Wanchai*, from 12 to 30,000 piculs capacity. Apply to

S. E. BURROWS & SONS.

tf 1790 Hongkong, 17th September, 1869.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at Wanchi. Apply to

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.

tf 41 Hongkong, 9th January, 1871.

ORIENTAL HOTEL, BILLIARD ROOMS AND BOWLING ALLEYS.

Proprietor—J. BAYNES.

THE above Hotel is now open for the reception of Visitors to this Port, and every comfort will be ensured to Patrons visiting this establishment. A *table d'hôte* at the undermentioned hours, when the viands provided will leave Patrons nothing to desire:—

Breakfast, from 9 to 11 A.M.
Tiffin, „ 1 „ 3 P.M.
Dinner, „ 7 „ 9 P.M.

Refreshments can be obtained at all hours.

Wines and Spirits of the best quality only.

French, Spanish, Italian and German Spoken.

tf 1200 Hongkong, 14th July, 1871.

HAWKINS'S HORSE REPOSITARY,

Rear of Murray Barracks, Hongkong.

HORSES taken on LIVERY.
Horses BROKEN to Harness.
HORSES, PONIES, HARNESS and CARRIAGES, always on hand for Sale.

HORSES and CARRIAGES for Hire.
PONIES do. do. do.

HORSE SHOEING on the most improved principles, under his own superintendence.

T. E. HAWKINS,
(Late Farrier Major of Bengal Horse Artillery),
Proprietor.

tf 553 Hongkong, 18th April, 1871.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1870. Price $10.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1871.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED.
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Sea Gull (str.)	Pike	Canton	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Quick dispatch.
LONDON	Chin Chin	Legrand	Hongkong	Norton, Lyall & Co.	Quick dispatch.
NEW YORK	Rookwood		Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Brunette		Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Pekin	Seymour	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	On or before the 21st Aug.
SAN FRANCISCO	Aerolist		Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Joseph Clark	Carver	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Record	Simpson	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	Salacia	Jackson	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do. Do.	Mary Hamilton	Mitchell	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do. Do.	Cannadienne	Equin	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAIGON AND SINGAPORE	Fusiyama (str.)	Callaghan	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On the 31st inst., at 2 P.M.
MANILA	Maria y Vicenta	La Puente	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Santa Ana	Gavito	Hongkong	Brandao & Co.	Quick dispatch.
YOKOHAMA	Annabella	DcDonald	Hongkong	The Borneo Co., Limited	On the 2nd August.
SHANGHAI	Acantha (str.)		Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
AMOY AND CHEFOO	Friso	Mulder	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	Quick dispatch.
FOOCHOW	Jane Woodburn	Stephen	Hongkong	The Borneo Co., Limited	On the 2nd August.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Douglas (str.)	Toppin	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Quick dispatch.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.,

SILK MERCERS, TAILORS, GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.
NANKIN AND SZECHUEN ROADS, SHANGHAI.

Respectfully announce that in anticipation of the early arrival of their SPRING STOCK, they have greatly reduced the prices of their WINTER GOODS, an early inspection of which they solicit from intending purchasers.

SILKS, Plain, Fancy, and Shot,
NORWICH REPS, all wool WINCEYS,
PLAIDS and CAMLETS.
JACKETS,
Cloth, Velvet, Silk and Sealskin.
The various CLANS on all Wool SHAWLS.
Linen COLLARS and CUFFS,
Embroidered Lace COLLARS and CUFFS,
the most approved styles.
In the Juvenile and Ladies'
HOSIERY and UNDERCLOTHING
will be found some special lines.

Gents. Wool HOSIERY,
SOCKS, UNDER VESTS, PANTS
CRIMEANS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS and VESTS,
SLEEPING SUITS,
DRESSING GOWNS.

Tailoring under the Superintendence of experienced CUTTERS.

Lounge COATS.
Office do.
Walking do.
Visiting do.
Dress SUITS.
Light Texture OVERCOATS.
} From the best English manufacturers.

Making to order, TWEED SUITS at very low prices.

The FURNISHING we have confidence in recommending that good value will be obtained

Brussels & Tapesty CARPETS.
Velvet Pile CARPETS.
A few made up Squares and Sofa CARPETS.
OIL CLOTH for Halls, Passages, Stairs, &c.
Coir MATTING and MATS.
All Wool REPS and DAMASKS,
for Curtains.
TABLE CLOTHS, a large assortment.
The Eider Down QUILT.
Carriage and Travelling RUGS.

SAYLE & Co.

Ex S. S. "Priam."

LADIES' and Gentlemen's Kid GLOVES.
Billiard CLOTH.
Gentlemen's Twill SHIRTS, (new styles.)
WRISTBANDS.
A large parcel of Black SILKS,
bought very cheap.
Muslin trimmed and Lace COLLARS and CUFFS.
Gold CORD.
UMBRELLAS.

SAYLE & Co.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1871.

FOR SALE.

ONE 8 H.P. Horizontal Steam ENGINE, with Boiler and Mountings, complete.
Two Albion PRINTING PRESSES.
One Columbian do.
One large Flotting MACHINE.
A Radial Drilling MACHINE.
One Crab WINCH.
One Self-acting SAW BENCH, complete, with one Saw.
One Vertical DRILL,
One Donkey PUMP.

For particulars, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 894 Hongkong, 24th May, 1871.

FOR SALE.

AMONTILLADO and SUPERIOR SHERRY	Received direct from Jerez.
SUPERIOR MEDOC and SUPERIOR ST. JULIEN	from Nathaniel Johnston & Sons, Bordeaux.
PORT, from Smith, Woodhouse & Co., Oporto.	
HENNESSY'S BRANDY MARTINEAU'S do.	Bottled in Cognac.

REYNOLDS & Co.

1, Wyndham Street,
Hongkong, 24th June, 1871. [tf 1073

TATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.
„ SHERRY „ 3 „
„ PORT „ 2 „
„ CLARET „ 1 „

BIRLEY & Co.

The Chronicle and Directory for 1871.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the NINTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1871" has been further augmented by the addition of a Chromo-lithograph plate of the

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE
AT THE PEAK;
also of the
VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS;
MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,
and of the
THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work the *vade mecum* for all Public, Mercantile and General Offices.

As already announced, the Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5, or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Copies may be obtained at the *Daily Press* Office, and of the following Agents:—

Messrs. DROWN & Co., Swatow.
„ WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Amoy.
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For Sale.

FOR SALE.

Ex "Belted Will," "Cornuvia," "Ambassador," &c., &c.

BASS & CO.'S OCTOBER BREW, in *hogsheads and kilderkins.*
Barclay & Co.'s PORTER, in hogsheads.
BEST JAMAICA RUM, in do.
BURKE'S DUBLIN STOUT, in quarts and pints.
BASS'S ALE, by Cameron and Saunders, in quarts and pints.
Duff Gordon's SHERRIES, different seals.
Superior Old Vintage PORT.
Hennessy's BRANDY, 1 star and 3 stars.
AVH GIN, in red cases.
Krug & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S OILMAN'S STORES.
HAMS, CHEESE, BACON, in tins.
Truffled PATES, FOIE GRAS, Preserved PROVISIONS of every description, American, English, Dutch, French and German VEGETABLES, in large assortment.
FINEST FRENCH BUTTER, in bottles.
PRIME DANISH BUTTER, in 7 lbs. Tins.
Sill's and Holstein BUTTER, in kegs.
RUSSIAN CAVIAR.
VANILLA BEANS.
TEYSSONEAUX JAMS, JELLIES, and FRUITS, in Juice and Brandy.
MENIER'S CHOCOLATE, *yellow, brown, and pink.*

At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 906 Hongkong, 25th May, 1871.

FOR SALE.

CLARET, in wood.
ROAPILLION and BANDOL, in wood.
Breakfast and Dinner CLARETS, from $3 50 upwards.
Chateau LAFITTE.
Haute BRION.
Rhenish WINES, large assortment.
Sparkling HOCK and MOSELLE.
Haut BARSAC and SAUTERNE.
French LIQUEURS, CHARTREUSE, &c., &c., ABSYNTH.
Vermuth NOUILLY PRAT.
Wynand FOKINKS, double Orange CURACOA.

At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 907 Hongkong, 25th May, 1871.

FOR SALE.

BRANDY, Fine Bois.
„ Fine Champagne.
CLARET, Breakfast.
„ Dinner.
Sparking HOCK.
„ MOSELLE.
Still HOCK.

F. PEIL.

tf 310 Hongkong, 15th February, 1871.

NOW READY.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,

By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ... $1.50
Neatly Bound.... ... ... $2.00

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

FOR SALE,
Ex Str. "Bernard," just arrived.

RUSS. CIGARETTES, "La Ferme."
Real Havanna CIGARS, in ¹/₁₀ ¹/₂₀ boxes.
Also,
English and American
SNUFF and SMOKING TOBACCO.
FINEST
Cavite and Manila } CIGARS and CHEROOTS.
MEERSCHAUM PIPES, &c., &c.

J. C. KRUSE,
Queen's Road, No. 10.

tf 1019 Hongkong, 15th June, 1871.

FOR SALE,
CHAMPAGNE:—

ROEDERER CARTE NOIR.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE DORE.
ROEDERER GLADIATEUR.

SANDER & Co.,
Sole Agents for Hongkong and China.

tf 1694 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1869.

FOR SALE.

AT Messrs. H. JURGENS & Co.'s Auction Room, a London made Rose Wood Semi-Cottage PIANO, 6⅞ tri. cord.

tf 1214 Hongkong, 17th July, 1870.

NOW READY.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, by the Rev. W. LOBSCHEID, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR scope and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

The scope of the work is so great, and its utilitarian purposes so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully, with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

FOR SALE, EX "NEW ARRIVALS."

AN INVOICE of first quality Huth's RUSSIAN ROPE, consisting of:—
4 stranded ROPE, from 7½-inches downwards.
3 „ „ „ 3½ „ „
BOLT ROPE, „ 5½ „ „

RATTLINE-STUFF, HOUSE-LINE, MARLINE, HAMBROLINE, 2 and 3 YARN SPUNYARN.

Best English-made White LINES, viz.: Hand Lead LINES, Signal HALYARDS, LOG-LINES, Fishing LINES.

PUMP and Rigging LEATHER.

Copper TACKS, Copper Boat NAILS and BURRS.

India Rubber PACKING.

Canvas HOSE.

Brown Tarred SHEATHING FELT.

Peacock's Patent COMPOSITION.

SOFT SOAP, for Engine purposes.

Wire Tube BRUSHES, assorted sizes.
Paint BRUSHES, do.

White Brothers' best Portland CEMENT.

KEROSINE OIL.

At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 1169 Hongkong, 10th July, 1871.

FRESH CALIFORNIAN OATS & HAY *just arrived*, and for Sale, at

MACEWEN & Co.

13, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 11th July, 1871. [21d 1180

FOR SALE.

REAL Havana CIGARS.
Superior Manila and Cavite CIGARS, in boxes of 100 and 500.
Manila CHEROOTS.

Apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 1189 Hongkong, 13th July, 1871.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SAIGON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"FUSIYAMA,"

Captain Callaghan, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 31st instant, at 2 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

3d 1284 Hongkong, 29th July, 1871.

FOR LONDON, *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE British Steamer

"SEA GULL,"

Captain Pike, shortly expected from Canton, will have immediate despatch for the above port.

For Freight, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 1273 Hongkong, 27th July, 1871.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A* 1 British Clipper-barque

"RECORD,"

Simpson, Master, of 437 tons Register, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1285 Hongkong, 29th July, 1871.

FOR AMOY AND CHEFOO.

THE Dutch Barque

"FRISO,"

Mulder, Master, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.

tf 1283 Hongkong, 28th July, 1871.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

THE *A* 1 British Clipper-barque

"ANNABELLA,"

McDonald, Master, will leave for the above port on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd August.

For Freight for light Goods and Cabin Passage, apply to
THE BORNEO CO., LIMITED.

6d 1280 Hongkong, 28th July, 1871.

FOR FOOCHOW.

THE *A* 1 British Barque

"JANE WOODBURN,"

Stephen, Master, will leave for the above port on WEDNESDAY next, the 2nd August.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
THE BORNEO CO., LIMITED.

6d 1281 Hongkong, 28th July, 1871.

FOR LONDON,
With General Cargo.

THE *A* 1 British Barque

"CHIN CHIN,"

to be despatched in about a week, has room for a few Tons of Cargo.

For Freight, apply to
NORTON, LYALL & Co.

tf 1271 Hongkong, 27th July, 1871.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE *A* 1 French Ship

"CANNADIENNE,"

Capt. Equin, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have a quick despatch for the above ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.

tf 1148 Hongkong, 5th July, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE *A* 1 British Barque

"ROOKWOOD,"

will load at this and Whampoa for the above port, and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 1065 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE *A* 1 British Barque

"BRUNETTE,"

will load at this and Whampoa for the above port, and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 1163 Hongkong, 7th July, 1871.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Dutch Barque

"AEROLIET,"

will have quick despatch for the above port.

For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1249 Hongkong, 22nd July, 1871.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Barque

"SANTA ANA,"

Captain Gavito, will be despatched for the above port on or about the 31st instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BRANDAO & Co.

8d 1254 Hongkong, 24th July, 1871.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Barque

"MARIA Y VICENTA,"

Captain La Puente, will have quick despatch to the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 1220 Hongkong, 18th July, 1871.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE *A* 1 British Barque

"SALACIA,"

Captain Jackson, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will meet with early despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1002 Hongkong, 13th June, 1871.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE *A* 1 British Barque

"MARY HAMILTON,"

Mitchell, Master, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with early despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1080 Hongkong, 26th June, 1871.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A* 1 American Ship

"JOSEPH CLARK,"

Captain Carver, will have early despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1181 Hongkong, 12th July, 1871.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE British 3-masted Schooner

"LOUISA,"

of 241 Tons Register.

For particulars, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
or Captain on board.

tf 1239 Hongkong, 20th July, 1871.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, AND OTHER MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA,

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*TRAVANCORE*," Captain C. H. EASTLEY, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on FRIDAY, the 4th August, at noon.

Cargo will be received on board until noon, and Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 3rd August.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

⁂ A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding a goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 25th July, 1871.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, PORT LOUIS.

ON FRIDAY, the 11th August, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*AVA*," Commandant ROUSSEAU, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, and Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 5 P.M. on the 10th August. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1871.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE
FROM
CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE Steamship "*CHINA*," Captain COBB, will leave Hongkong for San Francisco via Yokohama on SATURDAY, the 12th August next, at 3 o'clock P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for the United States, Canada, Central and South America, and Europe.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

The "*CHINA*" will be due at San Francisco September 12th, whence daily Passenger trains and daily Freight trains are run over the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Lines for New York and for all the principal cities in the interior and upon the Atlantic Seaboard. The time between San Francisco and New York by First-class Passenger trains is six days and twenty hours; and the distance 3,312 miles.

The Silver Palace Sleeping Cars are run through on these trains, making Drawing Room Cars by day, and Sleeping Cars by night; and are of the latest and best American pattern, being unexcelled for comfort and convenience.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Through Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, and San Francisco, for the Overland Railroad, and to Europe by connecting Lines of Steamers. The Overland Railroad Companies *Guarantee* 12 days time for Silk and 18 days for Teas and General Merchandise, between San Francisco and New York.

Favorable arrangements have been made for Through Passengers and Freight to America from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, and from Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

Return Passage Tickets issued for Yokohama and other Japan ports at one and a half regular rates.

Value and weight of Parcel Packages required; all Packages should be marked to address in full.

No Freight received after noon of the 11th prox. No Parcel Packages received after 5 P.M. same day.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply at the Agency of the Company, *Praya West.*

T. A. HARRIS,
Agent.

Hongkong, July 13th, 1871.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close.

For Saigon and Singapore.—Per *Fusiyama* to-day, the 31st instant, at 1.30 P.M.

For Manila.—Per *Santa Ana*, to-day, the 31st instant, at 5 P.M.

MAILS TO LEAVE SHANGHAI.
(By Telegraph).

Mails close,—
For Ningpo, at 3.30 P.M. to-day.
„ at 3.30 P.M. to-morrow.
For Hankow and Ports, at 6 P.M. to-morrow.
For Chefoo and Taku, at 6 P.M. „
For Tientsin and Pekin, at 6 P.M. „
Shanghai, 31st July, 9 A.M.

MAILS BY THE "*ENGLISH PACKET.*"

The English Contract Packet "*TRAVANCORE*," will be dispatched with the usual Mails for Europe, &c., on FRIDAY, the 4th August, at noon.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 3rd August.

The Post-Office will be open until 7 P.M. on the 3rd August.

Letters, &c., may be posted during the night in the box left open for their reception.

Letters for registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 4th August.

Letters may be posted until 10 A.M. on the 4th August, without late fee.

Letters posted after 10 A.M. on the 4th August, will not be forwarded unless the *Late Fee* of 18 cents each as well as the postage is prepaid.

The Latest time for posting Letters at this Office is 11 A.M., and for Newspapers, Books, or Patterns 10 A.M. on the 4th August.

Late letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom *via Brindisi*, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet from 11.30 A.M. to the time of sailing, on payment of a *Late Fee* of 48 cents each in addition to the postage.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 25th July, 1871.

It is hereby notified for general information that, under the provisions of an additional Convention concluded with the United States' Post Office, a further reduction has taken place in the postage on Letters between the United Kingdom and the United States, which has been extended to Letters forwarded *through* the United Kingdom.

The postage chargeable on Letters posted in Hongkong, or at any of the British Postal Agencies in China and Japan, addressed to the United States, to be forwarded by either British or French Packet, will henceforth be as follows, viz:—

When forwarded viâ Brindisi, 42 cents each half-ounce.

When forwarded viâ Marseilles, 36 cents each half-ounce.

When forwarded viâ Southampton, 28 each half ounce.

Prepayment of the postage is compulsory.

F. W MITCHELL,
Postmaster-General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 14th February, 1870.

Arrangements having been made by the French Post Office for embarking and disembarking the British Overland Mails to and from France at Brindisi, thereby necessitating the payment by the French Post Office of a transit rate to the Italian Post Office, it has been determined to augment the rate of postage on letters exchanged in the direct Mails between Hongkong and the French Post Office.

The rates of postage chargeable in Hongkong upon letters sent to France and countries through France will, in future, be as follows, viz.:—

To France, Algeria, the French Offices in Turkey (except Constantinople), and the Office at Tunis and Tangiers, 22 cents per ¼ ounce.

To Jaffa, Beyrouth, Tripoli (Syria), Latakia, Alexandretta, Messina, Rhodes, Smyrna, Mitylene, the Dardanelles, Gallipoli, Ineboli, Kerassun, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Sulina, Trebizond, Tultcha, Varna, Galatz, and Ibraila, 22 cents per ¼ ounce.

To Spain and Gibraltar, 24 cents per ¼ ounce.

To the Grand Duchies of Luxemburgh and Baden, Belgium, the Netherlands, Portugal, Rhenish Prussia, Bavaria, Wurtemburg, the Principalities of Hohenzollern, Birkenfeld, Hesse-Homburg, Lippe, Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt and Reuss, the Duchies of Nassau, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and Saxe-Meiningen-Hildburghausen, Hesse-Electoral, Hesse-Darmstadt, the Duchy of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, the Free Cities of Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Hamburgh, Bremen, and Lubeck, Switzerland, and Italy, 26 cents per ¼ ounce.

To *Countries beyond Sea without distinction*, 28 cents per ¼ ounce.

To Prussia (Rhenish Provinces excepted), Hanover, Saxony, the Grand Duchies of Mecklenburgh Schwerin and Mecklenburgh Strelitz, Duchy of Brunswick, Grand Duchy of Oldenburg (the Principality of Birkenfeld excepted), the Duchy of Anhalt, the Austrian Provinces, Belgrade, *Servia* (Belgrade excepted), *Montenegro*, Schleswig and Holstein, 30 cents per ¼ ounce.

To Denmark, the Papal States and Austria, 32 cents per ¼ ounce.

To Moldavia, Wallachia, Turkey in Europe, Sweden, Norway, Poland, and Russia, 44 cents per ¼ ounce.

Pre-payment is compulsory in the case of Letters for Spain, Gibraltar, Countries beyond Sea, Servia (Belgrade excepted), and Montenegro.

Letters may be registered to all the above places, except Spain, Portugal and Gibraltar, and the Austrian Provinces; the fee for registration is the same amount as the postage on each letter respectively.

Newspapers and Prices Current cannot be prepaid.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster-General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 13th February, 1871.

It is hereby notified that, pending the completion of negociations now being carried on with the Italian Post Office, under which it is proposed to establish a regular exchange of direct Mails between Hongkong and the Continent of Europe via Brindisi, Letters for the Continent forwarded by *British Mail Packet*, when specially addressed via Brindisi, will be sent in the Mails for the British Post Office at Alexandria, paid to that place only, whence they will be forwarded via Brindisi, as directed.

The postage, which must be paid in advance, is 12 cents per ¼-ounce on Letters, one penny on each Newspaper or Price Current, and six cents for each four ounces on Book Packets and Packets of Patterns, and such correspondence is liable to a further charge on delivery.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 12th July, 1871.

LETTERS, &c., ADDRESSED "LONDON" ONLY.

Many persons are in the habit of addressing Letters, &c., for well-known Firms and Individuals, to "London" only; but this practice not unfrequently occasions delay in such Letters &c. reaching their rightful owners. In all cases, however well the Firm or Individual for whom a letter is intended may be known, it is most essential, to ensure its correct and prompt delivery, that the streets in which they reside, and the number of the house, should form a part of the address.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 31st January, 1870.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the rates of postage which must be paid in advance, chargeable on Packets of printed papers or patterns of light weight sent from Hongkong to the United Kingdom by the United States Packets via San Francisco, will be as follows, viz:—

For a packet not exceeding 1 ounce in weight............................ 2 cents.
For a packet above 1 ounce not exceeding 2 ounces..................... 4 „
For a packet above 2 ounces not exceeding 4 ounces..................... 8 „

and eight cents for every additional four ounces.

These rates apply to Printed Circulars, Price Lists, Market Reports, and all printed papers other than Newspapers, as well as to Books and Trade Patterns or Samples.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 12th April, 1870.

Extracts.

The Newest Murder in New York.

(*Spectator, May 20.*)

The newspapers of New York are just now fighting out the old battle of capital punishment, over a story which is in some respects unique. A man named Ruloff or Rulloff, either a naturalized Pole or the son of one, has been accused, tried, and convicted of a murder committed while he was trying to commit a burglary, and, as Americans still dislike what they call "mean" crimes, that is, violent crimes perpetrated to make a little money, he has been sentenced to death. Ever since the sentence, however, a strong party has been endeavouring to obtain a commutation of the last penalty, upon the ground, put forward with cynical distinctness and directness, that the prisoner is, in an intellectual point of view, so remarkable a person that he ought, in the general interests of humanity, to be kept alive. After allowing much for sensationalism, and more for the indulgence of that grimly cynical humour in which Americans delight, the facts of the case would appear to be sufficiently remarkable. It is allowed by all parties, including the prisoner, that Rulloff did commit the murder alleged in pursuance of the burglary charged, and that although a man of unusual intellectual power, he was not only a burglar but the centre and brain of a gang of burglars whose depredations have for some time past created unusual alarm in the State, have baffled the police, and have compelled the citizens to protect themselves very much as if there were neither justice nor police aid to be secured. But then it is argued that this dangerous criminal is a very unusual man, and that also seems to be true. The Americans, like all men with a low but broad average of education, greatly admire unusual learning; and from some special habit of mind, perhaps weariness of the tiresome sameness produced by universal but thin cultivation, overvalue all distinctive intellectual power; but it would seem to be proved that Rulloff is a considerable philologist, so passionately devoted to his study that his crimes were committed mainly to enable him to earn money sufficient to pursue his researches in tranquillity. He lived the life of an ascetic student, buried himself in books, knows apparently more languages of a forgotten kind than any man in America, and imagines that he has discovered some "secret" connected with the origin of language, which he believes to be of the first value to mankind. His one plea for pardon, or rather for a sentence of perpetual imprisonment instead of death, is his knowledge; and amazing as it may seem, we are inclined, after reading his petition, some of the evidence, and many accounts of his career, to believe that he is not insane, that he is genuinely learned, and that he probably offers one of those bewildering examples of men about whose moral condition it is impossible to form an opinion, whose career suggests the possibility of moral lesions akin to physical lesions of the brain, who are, for reasons not yet traced out, absolutely unconscious of, and therefore irresponsible for, the moral meaning of their own acts. We suppose the explanation of such natures is that an overmastering crave of the loftier instead of the lower kind, rising to the full height of insanity, but in some way distinguished from it, has so paralyzed the will as to leave them machines, rather than men moving mechanically on their course, and beyond the influence of any restraint other than a spiritual grace from something beyond themselves. The man seems to mesmerize all who see him in proportion to their capacity, till they resent the notion of putting him to death as a useless loss to mankind. One, indeed, who signs himself "Samuel Langhorne," and is clearly a person of some culture, writes to the *Tribune* in all seriousness offering to find a substitute for Rulloff, who will confess his crime and take his place upon the scaffold! That he has any "secret" is, of course, a dream,—all the more baseless because of the preposterous value he attaches to philology; but he seems as we judge—from the very imperfect accounts before us to have been engaged for years in researches intended to prove a theory which may have merit. His notion is—we are analyzing accounts drawn from him by half-ignorant questioners—that the secret of language may be the slow and gradual development in man of the faculty of articulation,—that man, by a Darwinian process, has constantly accreted to himself new powers of producing new sounds, has added from age to age new letters. Supposing him, for example, to have possessed originally the power of using the broad *a* like a sheep, and the child's letters *m* and *n*, all words be made up of these, but would be gradually modified or changed by the insertion of new letters, slowly discovered, like new chemical laws, or new powers in a great singer's voice. He has devoted his life to investigate this theory or one resembling it, and according to one fanatic admirer, "By the evidence of Professor Mather, Mr. Surbridge, Mr. Richmond, and other men qualified to testify, this man is as familiar with the broad domain of philology as common people are with the passing events of the day. His memory has such a limitless grasp that he is able to quote sentence after sentence, paragraph after paragraph, and chapter after chapter, from a gnarled and knotty ancient literature that ordinary scholars are capable of achieving a little more than a bowing acquaintance with. But his memory is the least of his great endowments. By the testimony of the gentlemen above referred to, he is able to critically analyze the works of the old masters of literature, and while pointing out the beauties of the originals with a pure and discriminating taste, is as quick to detect the defects of the accepted translations; in the latter case, if exceptions be taken to his judgment, he straightway opens up the quarries of his exhaustless knowledge, and builds a very Chinese wall of evidence around his position. Every learned man who enters Rulloff's presence leaves it amazed and confounded by his prodigious capabilities and attainments." His own idea is that he has succeeded in his investigation, and has arrived at a knowledge of the key to all tongues, the ultimate radices of all language, and needs to live in order to make his discovery of benefit to mankind. He does not ask for pardon, but only for life in a cell with his books, and hints, with cool imperturbability, that it is not needful to keep him alive for the natural term, but only to respite him from time to time till his discovery, already worked out, has been made clear to the world

The story is strange from any point of view, even if the murderer be only a clever cynic who has hit upon a defence likely to interest New York; but perhaps the most striking feature in it is the entire insensibility of the journalists to the fact that Rulloff, supposing him sincere, is only offering to buy an immunity or partial immunity for crime by an unusual bribe, and one, too, which has in it nothing of an expiatory kind. If a convict sentenced to death were offered his life on condition of his performing some excessively dangerous service to the community, the public conscience would not be shocked, the risk of his life for others involving at once a sentence and an idea of expiation; but Rulloff only offers in return for a demoralizing immunity to perform an act which would be to him the highest gratification of his own intellectual pride, an act which has no merit whatever, and can be accepted in payment only on the theory that punishment has no meaning except the advantage of the community. There is in such an acceptance no idea of any vengeance of right on wrong, no thought of improvement to the criminal, no notion of any new fibre to be communicated to the general conscience by the steady pressure of law, nothing but a cold calculation whether the community will gain more by slightly decreasing burglary, or by slightly increasing its general stock of knowledge. It is not even a moral compensation which Rulloff offers. We can conceive in some dim, far-off way of a bargain for pardon which a State might reasonably hesitate on strictly moral grounds to reject,—for example, of a criminal who alone among men knows of a drug which once swallowed would communicate to the patient a physical and permanent abhorrence of alcohol, abhorrence such as men sometimes get of a previously pleasant dish eaten in some stage of illness. In such a case, the best would doubt most, but in the transaction before us there is no such reason for pausing. It is a bargain which is offered, a naked bargain, and we cannot perceive why, if it is accepted, a future bargain, with the consideration in money, say the surrender to the State of a railroad or a canal rich enough to lighten the taxes, could not go a step farther, and re-establish the old laws of many barbarian tribes under which murder could be compensated by any pecuniary payment which the family and friends of the murdered were willing to accept. If benefit to the multitude is an atonement for crime, why should not benefit to the family be one, for though not a multitude, they are in comparison with the one man slain the greater number. Of course murders will be more frequent, but then so will benefits be, and as there is no principle in the matter, no conscience in the law, no sense that crime contains sin, nothing but astute calculation, the number of murders if over balanced by the number of benefits to society. Indeed, on this principle the Legislature ought to go farther and abolish punishment altogether, for there is no telling what benefits a man left unhanged and unimprisoned to use the resources of his mind at ease may not confer upon society. Killing him can be no compensation, and the position of those who abhor the punishment of death becomes unanswerable, for the victim, being dead, can offer no compensation, and the murderer, being alive, can offer one, perhaps even a philosophical theory which shall enable us after years of labour to discover so interesting a subject of speculation as the origin of language. Anything more bizarre, more grotesquely suggestive of the intellectual confusion in American society, of the way in which over there all moral beliefs are drifting towards the unknown, has not recently arrived.

India Social.

(*Times of India.*)

Sir,—The two leading features of Eastern service are, beyond all doubt, suspicion and mystification. The moral atmosphere of India is tainted with the spirit of incredulity to an extent elsewhere unknown. The conclusion hastily arrived three thousand years ago by the Royal Psalmist of Israel, seems the identical conclusion acted upon in this country after the most mature deliberation. Though a man be unswervingly true and just in all his dealings, his unsupported testimony is here absolutely valueless. A signature to the declaration contained in an ordinary pay list carries with it no weight, unless avowed in the presence of a senior officer! An English gentleman leaving his regiment on the thirtieth day of the month, must get some one to certify (what a satire on the climate!) that he is alive upon the thirty-first. Three penny worth of overweight postage is haggled over, in default of a solemn declaration that the money has been actually disbursed. The first lesson impressed upon a man new to the country is a consciousness that he is, by universal consent set down as a lying rascal, destitute alike of honour and principle! Being thus, at the very outset of his Indian service, sufficiently lowered in his own esteem, the English officer's mind is now in a fitting state for the process of mystification. The native gentry of Macaulay's time, who placed implicit reliance upon the simple "yea, yea," and "nay, nay," of a British Envoy, were far more favoured than the European population of the present day. It may be asserted, without fear of contradiction, that a plain, straightforward "yes" or "nay" is a style of phraseology of all others the most repugnant to Anglo-Indian sagacity. The plainest written question fails to call forth a direct reply, the writer being requested to refer to the twenty-ninth "para." (I like that word, it is so essentially Indian) page 542, of G. G. O. 131—x July, 1798. Should our English friend be detected in doing that which he ought not to have done, he is not rebuked in a cheery way, such as—"Jones, my boy, don't do that again, its against orders," but some two or three days later is asked, through a third party, his reasons for non-compliance with some "memo." embodied in a "para." printed and published at Boggleywallah in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five! A few months of this mode of doing business not unfrequently sends a man out of the service, or failing that, makes him irritable and morose, and utterly disgusts him with India and everything connected with it. The native promoter of this undesirable state of affairs is probably an amiable, well-meaning individual, whose only fault is a too scrupulous veneration for customs which English officers can neither appreciate nor comprehend. A competent authority upon *Whist* tells us that a *good* player plays by rule, and makes no mistakes, whereas a *fine* player knows when to discard all rules and play according to circumstances. The wisdom of this remark is particularly applicable to military government in the present transition stage of India, inasmuch as a new generation must grow up before Indian ideas can commend themselves to Englishmen. The position of a man who, long accustomed to the social military life of Great Britain, finds himself thrown amongst men trained in the school of John Company, is the reverse of agreeable. He sees the want of that controlling outside public opinion, alluded to in my first letter, manifested daily in a variety of ways. He observes that everything is regulated by custom; too often to the exclusion of courtesy or common-sense. To such a question as—"Do general officials never send cards in acknowledgment of other officer's visits?" The answer is probably, "Well, it has never been the custom out here." Custom first; good manners afterwards! Should inquiry be made as to why the proceedings of courts-martial are here required in duplicate, instead of, as elsewhere, the original being copied in the office of the Deputy Judge-Advocate. The reply is still the same—"It has ever been the custom in India." Custom again wins the day, and the question of a fair division of labour lays behind? Bad customs continue in force simply because there is no outside public opinion to ridicule or condemn them. Being thus unrestrained by any external pressure, the tendency towards undue self-importance is developed with alarming rapidity, and a man, arrogant by nature, becomes in this country insolent beyond endurance. In like manner, the man of a servile temperament speedily reaches the lowest depths of abjectness. It sometimes happens that the insolent man holds a position of command, the sycophant being at his elbow, and neither of them over-nice upon mere points of honour. Here at once we have the materials for producing half-a-dozen courts-martial! The time-server is encouraged to minister to the needs of the blusterer, the result being a system of *espionage* and tale-bearing which, sooner or later, brings forth bitter fruit. The arrogant man bestrides his narrow world like a Colossus, and being dressed in a little brief authority, plays fantastic tricks. He is jealous of his power, and jealousy is ever allied with meanness. *Othello* stooped to meanness when his jealousy was fully kindled, but we may be sure that his once noble nature forbade him to look Iago in the face, when saying, "Set on thy wife to observe." The class of worthies under consideration have, I fancy, no such scruples. The published evidence of too many Indian courts-martial bears sad testimony to the truth of my remarks. Conversations mischievously repeated; private letters ruthlessly made public; the gossip of the mess, and the gossip of the kitchen; such are the materials too frequently brought to the light of day. There are serving in India as many generous, high-spirited, and honourable gentlemen as, making allowance for numbers, can be found in any part of Her Majesty's dominions. Here, too, as elsewhere, are found some whose conduct should assign them a place without the pale of honourable society. But no such well-deserved sentence of exclusion has gone forth, because there is no outside public to point at and disown them. I think the importance of this fact, as affecting India social life, has not hitherto received from thoughtful men the attention to which it is assuredly entitled.

OMEGA.

"DOWN-ALONG."—But almost the most interesting group of all (the *Shannon's* passengers) was one of Cornish miners, from the well-known old Redruth and Camborne county, and the old secret hill of Carn-brea, who were going to seek their fortunes awhile in silver mines among the Andes, leaving wives and children at home, and hoping, "if it please God, to do some good out there." and send their earnings home. Stout, bearded, high-cheek-boned men they were, dressed in the thick coats and rough caps, and of course, in the indispensible black cloth trousers, which make a miner's full dress; and their faces lighted up at the old pass-word of "Down-Along;" for whosoever knows Down-Along, and the speech thereof, is at once a friend and a brother. We had many a pleasant talk with them ere we parted at St. Thomas's.—*At Last: a Christmas in the West Indies. By Charles Kingsley.*

FOOD FOR THE FICTIONIST.—Not only has the Hôtel de Ville been destroyed (writes a correspondent of the *Daily News,*) but all the achives it contained, all its registers have perished too. The people of Paris are in the greatest state of excitement because they have no means of verifying the civil condition of any Parisian anterior to 1860. When were you born? Are you really married? When did your father die? When did your first wife die? How are these questions to be answered? What is to prevent Monsieur Cinq Etoiles from swearing anything that may suit him as to his family relations, and referring for evidence to the double set of registers which have been burnt? The two sieges of Paris have been very destructive of life and of property, but they have also been very constructive of romance and dramatic incident. The dramatists and novelists of France have an immense store of wealth in the events of the last nine months. It ought to supply them with material for the next fifty years.

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

LOSSES payable without extra charge in SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL, or LONDON.

MERCHANDISE with average accepted at current rates by STEAMERS and strictly A1 SAILING VESSELS.

OVERLAND RAILROAD.

Risks Free of Particular average accepted from SAN FRANCISCO to any city in the UNITED STATES not south of ST. LOUIS, by RAIL, at one half per cent. net.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents,
tf 970] *Hongkong and Shanghai.*

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES.

Société anonyme libre au Capital de 6,000,000 de francs (un quart versé.)

THIS Company, being associated for purposes of Marine Insurance in the Far East, with the

LLOYD FRANCAIS, Capital of 6,000,000 fres.,
And with the CIE FRANCAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES,
Capital of........................5,000,000 fres.,
Offers to the ASSURED the Security of a collective Capital of..................17,000,000 fres.

Agencies established, and Policies made payable in Lyons, Paris, London, Marseilles, Calcutta, Bombay, Yokohama, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above-named Company, are prepared to accept Marine risks, foreign or coastwise, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1377 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1870.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company grants Policies on Marine Risks at the established local Rates, to all parts of the World.

In addition to the usual brokerage, thirty per Cent. (30°/.) of the Profits will be returned as Bonus to all contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Net Premia contributed.

No Policy Fees charged.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1402 Hongkong, 27th July, 1870.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST,
A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1927 Hongkong, 1st November, 1870.

THE LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 777 Hongkong, 25th April 1870.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, 1868.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to issue Marine Policies on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000, on any first class risk.

A. G. HOGG & Co.
tf 538 Hongkong, 17th March, 1869.

MERCHANT'S MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ENGAGED EXCLUSIVELY IN MARINE INSURANCE.
Paid up Capital—$500,000.00.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the usual terms

OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1292 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings' Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $50,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days ⅛ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding } 3 „ ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding } 6 „ ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at current rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, 4, Praya.
tf 1569 Hongkong, 28th August, 1870.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Insurance Company, are prepared to issue Policies against Marine risks on Freight and Cargo at Current rates, subject to a discount of 15 °/.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
tf 1753 Hongkong, 1st October, 1870.

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 366 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 573 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured *Twenty per cent. of its yearly profits,* divided *pro rata* to the net premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 1089 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies gainst Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month ¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding } 3 „ ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding } 6 „ ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 698 Hongkong, 7th April 1868.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days, ⅛ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month, ¼ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months... } ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months... } ¾ do. do.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.
tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.
tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1821,
And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital—£2,000,000, *Sterling.*

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 2317 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents. } ½ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents. } ¾ per cent
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } 1 per cent

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company
tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents. } ½ per cent. per annum
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents. } ¾
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } 1 „

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 886 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days ⅛ of the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months. } ½ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months.... } ¾ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.
tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August, 1868.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents. } ½ per cent
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents } ¾ per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents. } 1 per cent.
Other Risks by Special arrangement.

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

Not exceeding 10 days ⅛th per cent.
Not exceeding............1 month ¼ per cent,
Above 1 month, and not exceeding } 3 „ ½ „
Above 3 months, and not exceeding } 6 „ ¾ „
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of 1 „

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (OF LONDON).

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, and Yokohama, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 437 Hongkong, 9th March, 1871.

Business Announcements.

SAIL MAKING.

WILLIAM DOLAN having returned to Hongkong, has resumed his business of SAIL MAKING in all its branches, at his old place in *Duddell Street,* and solicits the patronage of the Public.

He has on hand a fine assortment of 8 and 10 ounce RAVINS DUCK, suitable for Boat Sails or Awnings.

tf 858 Hongkong, 30th April, 1869

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Successor to RODMOND GIBBONS & Co.,
Sold Agents for:

Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder, Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Eagle Safety Fuse. 1y 559 April 6

E. R. HANDLEY,
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER, COPPER SMITH,
BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER.
(LATE PATERSON & HANDLEY),
70 F, *Praya West,*
Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores,
tf 1681] HONGKONG. [Sept. 15

GEORGE GLASSE,
(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY LONDON, AND 28, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS),
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG AND YOKOHAMA.
SHIPS' MEDICINE-CHESTS
SUPPLIED AND REFITTED
tf 2036 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1867

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS.
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS,
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.
tf 387 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

TAKASIMA COLLIERY, NAGASAKI.

THE Undersigned are prepared to supply Coals from the Takasima Colliery (8 foot seam), in quantities as required, to be delivered on board ship in this Harbor.

Note.—The Specific Gravity of Takasima Coal is 1.245, it contains 82.07 per cent. of Carbon, and is admitted to be fully equal to the best English North Country Coal for steaming and all other purposes.

GLOVER & Co.
Agent in Hongkong,
NORTON, LYALL & Co.
tf 1851 Nagasaki, Japan, October, 1870.

炭 煤 記 榮
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at *Endicott's Lane,* and that he has always a great quantity of Best COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 699 Hongkong, 24th April, 1871.

Business Announcements

LIST of PUBLICATIONS and of BOOKS kept in numbers by
Messrs. TRÜBNER & CO.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

Orders will be received by
W. H. BELL,
Daily Press Office,
AND
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
Queen's Road, Hongkong.

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Argonaut, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrpean, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Audax, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Catherina, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Daylight, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eaglet, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Esborn Snare, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fairy, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gipsey, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Golden State, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hammonia, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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Leucadia, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Malleville, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maria, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prospector, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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Sir Wm. Wallace, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stanley, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Westward Ho, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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Costa Rica, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Endu a, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gaucho, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grenadier, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Helmsdale, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hongkong, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
John R. Worcester, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Juan Rattray, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Malacca, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mariano, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mowtan, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ottawa, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peiho, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sea Flower, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Success, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thabor, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tokei Maru, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wanderer, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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